



Crystal Run Healthcare offers Lung Cancer Screenings at 6 convenient locations

Middletown

95 Crystal Run Road
Middletown, NY 10941
P: 845-703-6999

Middletown

155 Crystal Run Road
Middletown, NY 10941
P: 845-703-6999

Monroe

855 Route 17M
Monroe, NY 10950
P: 845-615-6999

Newburgh

1200 Route 300
Newburgh, NY 12550
P: 845-725-0100

Rock Hill

61 Emerald Place
Rock Hill, NY 12775
P: 845-794-6999

West Nyack

2 Centerock Road
West Nyack, NY 10994
P: 845-348-1100



Patient Resources

Depending on where you live, there may be resources available that offer rides to chemotherapy. Visit the resources below for more information regarding lung cancer and services offered in your area.

American Cancer Society*

www.cancer.org
1-800-227-2345

American Lung Association

www.lung.org
1-800-586-4872

Lungcancer.org

1-800-813-4673

Lung Cancer Alliance

lungcanceralliance.org
1-800-298-2436

*If you or someone you know needs assistance quitting, the American Cancer Society has an informational Guide to Quitting Smoking.



Contact Crystal Run

Alpa Patel, Lung Cancer Screening Coordinator
845-703-3694, ext. 4283

Email:

LungCancerScreeningProgram@CrystalRunHealthCare.com



Lung Cancer Screening

at Crystal Run Healthcare



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Lung cancer screening is easy, fast, and painless. If you fall within the screening guidelines, call today and schedule a lung cancer screening CT.

About Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the second most common cancer diagnosed in both men and women. Each year, more people die of lung cancer than other cancers as it is often diagnosed at a late-stage. Often, lung cancer does not cause noticeable symptoms until later stages of the disease or once it has spread to other parts of the body.

Common Symptoms of Lung Cancer

- Developing a new cough that won't go away
- A change in an existing, chronic cough
- Coughing up blood
- Unintended weight loss

Lung Cancer Risk Factors

- Smoking any type of tobacco whether in the form of cigarettes, cigars or pipes. It's believed that 90% of lung cancer diagnoses are the result of smoking.
- Second hand smoke—Even if you don't smoke, breathing in the smoke of others can increase the risk of developing lung cancer.
- Exposure to asbestos, radon, air pollutions and other carcinogens (cancer causing agents). Radon exposure is the second leading cause of lung cancer.
- Previous radiation therapy to the lungs.
- Personal or family history of lung cancer.

If you are at a high risk of lung cancer, it is vital that you follow recommended screening guidelines. Patients diagnosed with lung cancer by LDCT screening have a 20-year survival rate of 81%.

About Lung Cancer Screenings— What is a Lung Cancer Screening?

Screening is looking for a disease before a person has symptoms and is used to find lung cancer in earlier stages. Early-stage lung cancer can often be treated by surgery or with radiation and chemotherapy. Some risk is involved with screening for lung cancer, but in most cases, screenings lead to patients getting the treatment they need before the disease progresses. According to the U.S. Preventative Services Task Force, "Lung cancer has a generally poor prognosis, with an overall 5-year survival rate of 20.5%." Cancer that is treated at an earlier stage generally has a better prognosis.

Should I get Screened? It is recommended that you be screened annually if you have all three of these risk factors:

1. You are 50-80 years old.
2. You are a current or former smoker who quit less than 15 years ago.
3. You smoked at least 20 pack-years; 1 pack per day for 20 years or 2 packs a day for 10 years, etc.

How Are They Done? How Often?

Screenings are performed using low-dose computed tomography (LDCT). An LDCT combines a CT scan using a low dose of radiation with a series of chest x-rays. Lung cancer screening is recommended every year until you no longer have the risk factors. Most insurance carriers fully cover the cost of screenings.

According to the CDC, Lung Cancer Screening has 3 risks:

1. A lung cancer screening test can suggest that a person has lung cancer when no cancer is present. This false-positive result can lead to follow-up tests and surgeries that are not needed and may have more risks.
2. A lung cancer screening test can find cases of cancer that may never have caused a problem for the patient. This overdiagnosis can lead to treatment that is not needed.
3. Radiation from repeated LDCT tests can cause cancer in otherwise healthy people.

