

Low-Dose CT Lung Cancer Screening

Patient Name:		/ Date://
Date of Birth://C	urrent Smoker Y or N (circle)	
# of Years Since Quitting:	Number of Pack-Years Sm	oking:
Patient is Asymptomatic: Y or	N (circle)	
Referring Physician:		
Phone:	Fax:	NPI#:
Signature authorizes the order	of a CT Lung Cancer Screenin	ig Exam
By signing this order, you are certifying th	nat:	
 This patient has participated in a shar screening were discussed. 	ed decision making session during whic	ch potential risks and benefits of CT lung
 The patient was informed of the import to undergo diagnosis and treatment. 		g, impact of comorbidities, and ability/willingness
 The patient is asymptomatic (no sign cough, coughing up blood, or unexpl 	• •	n, new shortness of breath, new or changing
 The patient was informed of the impo Medicare-covered tobacco cessation 	3	intaining smoking abstinence, including the offer o
Physician Signature:		
		ed CT lung cancer screening for patients

Scheduling: (951) 682-1099

55 to 77 years of age and

asymptomatic with no signs or symptoms of lung disease and

have tobacco smoking history of at least 30 pack-years and

either smoke currently or have quit within the last 15 years

www.radnet.com/inland-empire

What are the benefits and risks of lung cancer screening?

Benefits

- Because CT scans are able to detect even very small nodules in the lung, LDCT of the chest is especially effective for diagnosing lung cancer at its earliest, most treatable stage.
- CT is fast, which is important for patients who have trouble holding their breath.
- CT scanning is painless and noninvasive.
- No radiation remains in a patient's body after a CT examination.
- X-Rays used in LDCT of the chest scans have no immediate side effects.
- Low-dose CT scans of the chest produce images of sufficient image quality to detect many lung diseases and abnormalities using up to 90 percent less ionizing radiation than a conventional chest CT scan.
- Lung cancer screening with LDCT has been proven to reduce the number of deaths from lung cancer in patients at high risk.
- Lung cancer found by screening with LDCT is often at an earlier stage of the disease.
- When cancer is found with screening, patients can more often undergo minimally invasive surgery and have less lung tissue removed.

Risks

- False positive results occur when a test is abnormal but no lung cancer is found. Abnormal findings may require additional testing to determine whether or not cancer is present. These tests, such as additional CT exams or more invasive tests in which a piece of lung tissue is removed (called a biopsy), have risks and may cause a patient anxiety.
- Test results that appear to be normal even when lung cancer is present are also called false-negative results.
 A person who receives a false-negative test result may delay in seeking medical care.
- Not all of the cancers detected by LDCT will be found in the early stage of the disease. Screening that detects lung cancer may not improve your health or help you live longer if the disease has already spread beyond the lungs to other places in the body.
- LDCT lung screening and all other screening exams can lead to the detection and treatment of cancer which may never have harmed you. This can result in unnecessary treatment, complications, and cost.
- Health insurance companies and Medicare may not cover the cost of an LDCT scan to screen for lung cancer.
- There is a theoretical small risk of cancer from exposure to low dose radiation.

Source: www.radiologyinfo.org

OUR LOCATIONS

(4) Approved for Medicare program

Grove Advanced Imaging 8805 Haven Ave., Ste. 120 Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Riverside Advanced Imaging 3900 Sherman Dr., Ste. 100 Riverside, CA 92503

Corona Comprehensive Imaging Center 801 S. Main St., Ste. 101 Corona, CA 92882

San Bernardino Advanced Imaging 800 E. Highland Ave. San Bernardino, CA 92404

