



GLOBAL LUNG CANCER
COALITION

Findings from a global survey

**Symptom awareness, attitudes to lung cancer
and views on screening**

2023

The approach: Scope and questions

- International study, across 29 GLCC member countries
- 1,000+ participants per country, completing an online survey



Q1. There are many warning signs and symptoms of lung cancer. Please list as many symptoms of lung cancer as you can think of [a tick box was provided for 'Don't know']



Q2. Lung cancer is mainly caused by smoking cigarettes and other tobacco products. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for other types of cancer



Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: There should be a national lung cancer screening programme to help people with lung cancer get diagnosed early

Participating countries

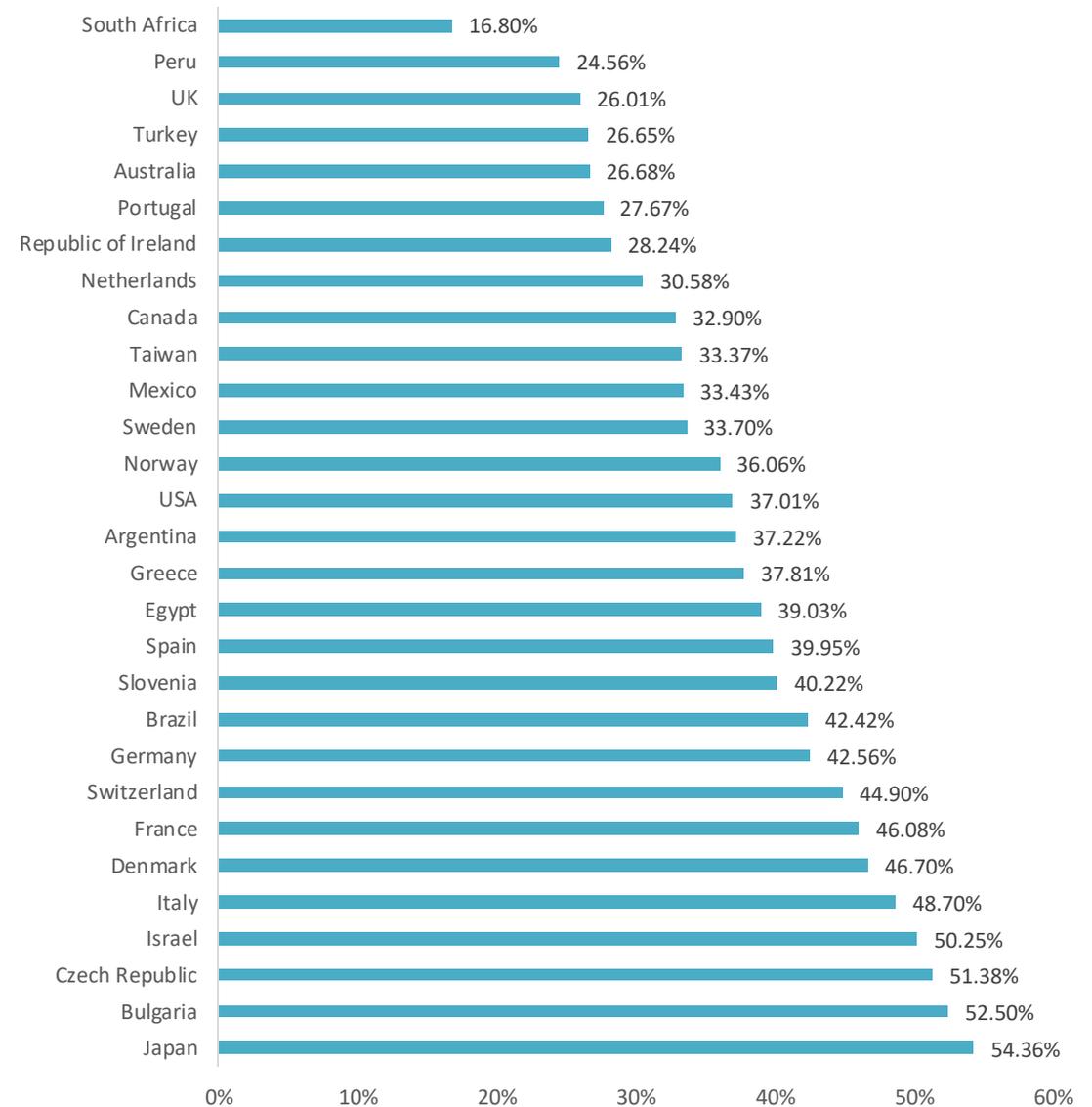


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|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| • Argentina | • Great Britain | • Republic of Ireland |
| • Australia | • Greece | • Slovenia |
| • Brazil | • Italy | • South Africa |
| • Bulgaria | • Israel | • Spain |
| • Canada | • Japan | • Sweden |
| • Czech Republic | • Mexico | • Switzerland |
| • Denmark | • Netherlands | • Taiwan |
| • Egypt | • Norway | • Turkey |
| • France | • Peru | • USA |
| • Germany | • Portugal | |

Key findings: Global symptom awareness

- Nearly **four out of ten people (37.5%)** said they did not know any symptoms of lung cancer
- **Men were more likely to report not knowing any symptoms** compared to women (40.49% v 34.85%)
- People **aged 18-24 were most likely** to report not knowing any symptoms (45.11%)
- **People who had never smoked** were more likely to report not to know any symptoms than people who currently smoke/have smoked in the past (40.20% vs. 36.65%)

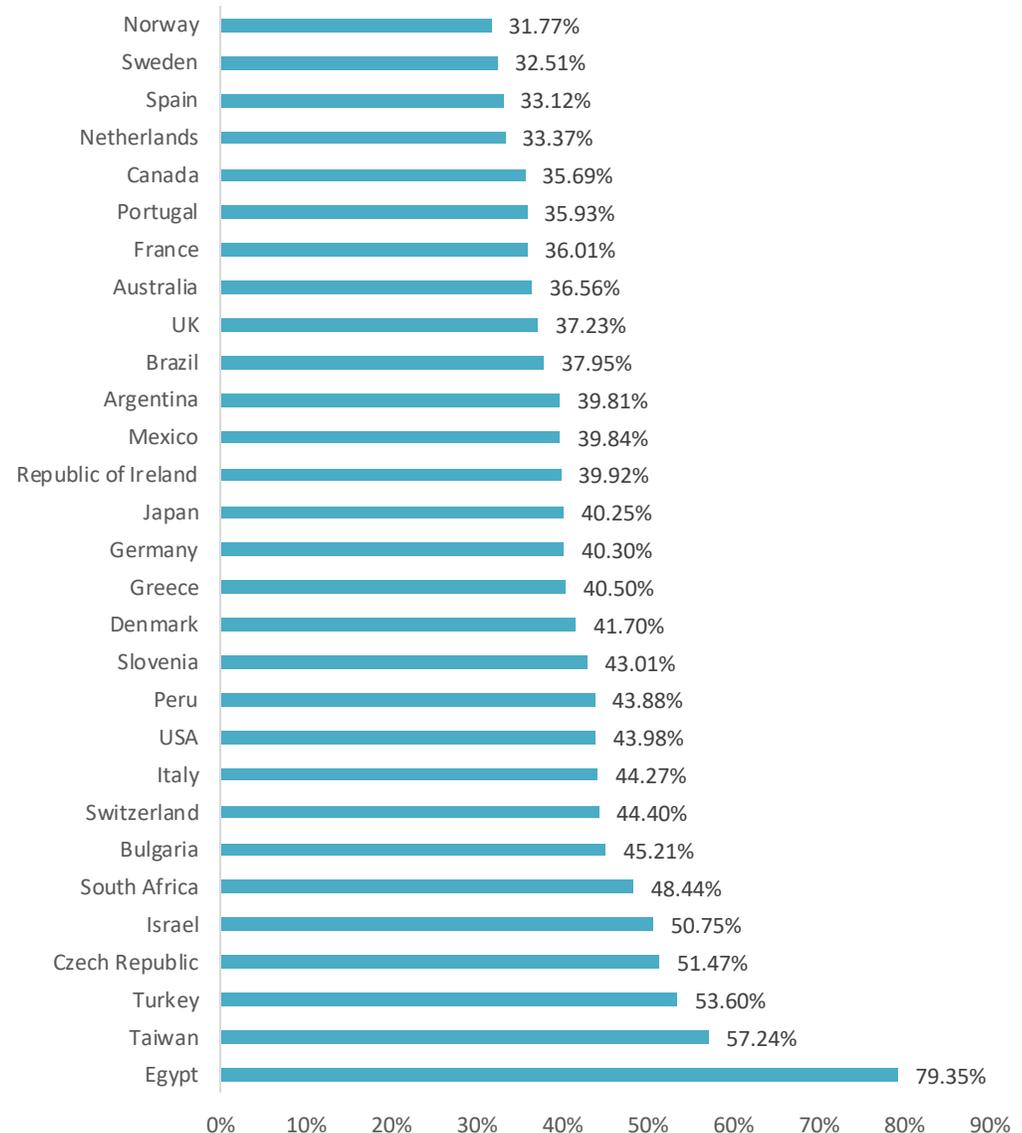
Percentage of respondents who indicated they did not know any symptoms by country



Key findings: Attitudes towards lung cancer

- **Four out of ten people (42.62%)** agreed with the statement 'I have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than other types of cancers'
- **Men had less sympathy for people with lung cancer** than women (50.38% agreeing they had less sympathy compared to 35.67%)
- **Sympathy increased with age**, nearly 50% of 18-24 year-olds agreed they had less sympathy for people with lung cancer – the highest for any group
- **People who currently smoked/had previously smoked were slightly less sympathetic** than people who had never smoked (43.15% vs. 42.33%)

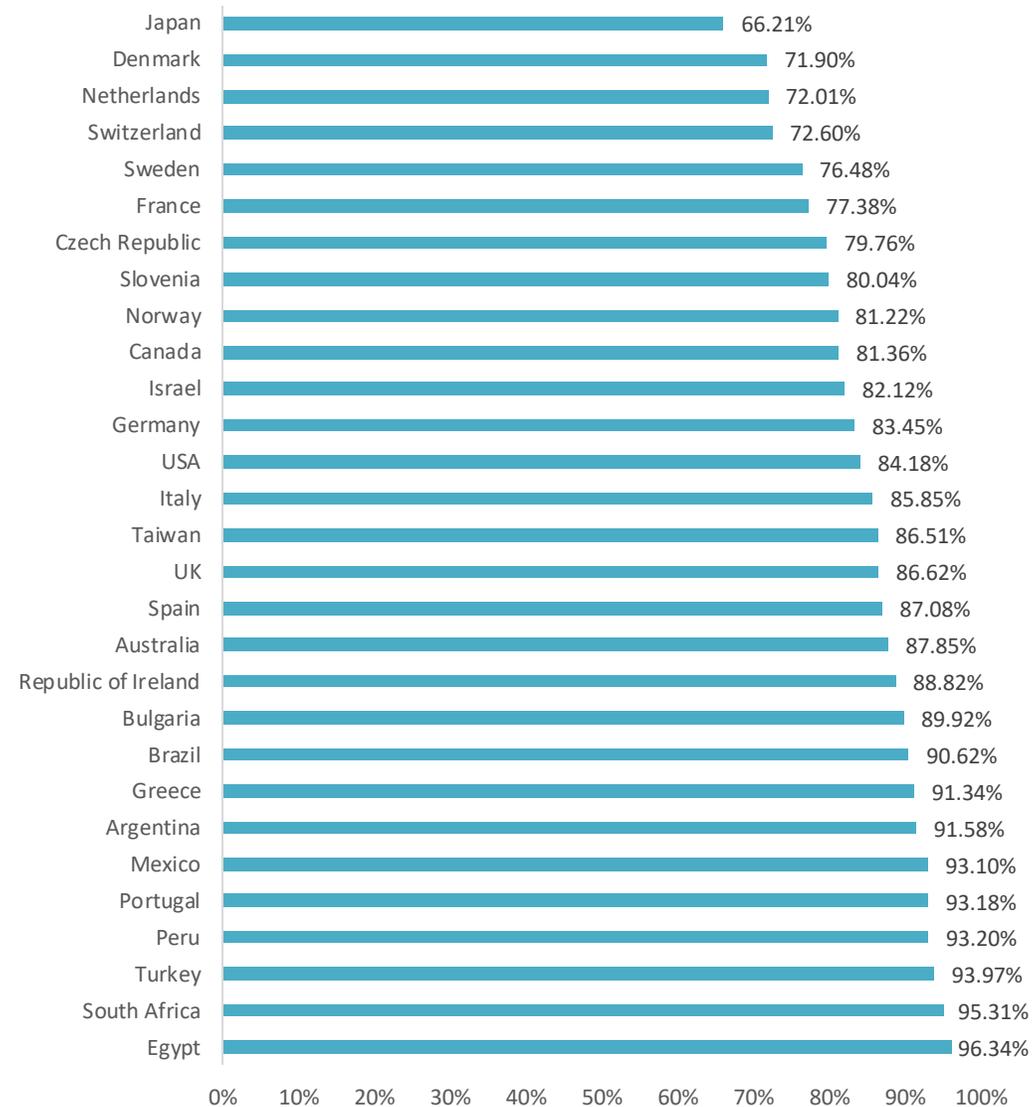
Percentage of respondents who agree with the statement 'I have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for other types of cancer' by country



Key findings: Views on lung cancer screening

- **Eight out of ten people agreed there should be a national lung cancer screening programme** to help people with lung cancer get diagnosed early (84.89%)
- **Men and women equally** supported the need for lung cancer screening programmes (84.12% and 85.57%)
- **Support grew with age**, increasing from 78.65% of 18-24 year-olds to 86.01% of people aged 55 and over
- **People who currently smoke/had previously smoked** were even more supportive than people who had never smoked (86.78% vs. 82.48%)

Percentage of respondents who agree there should be a national lung cancer screening programme to help people with lung cancer get diagnosed early by country



The GLCC is calling on governments and health systems across the world to:

- Increase recognition of lung cancer symptoms through targeted public awareness campaigns
- Improve public education and understanding of lung cancer and its causes to reduce stigma
- Highlight the importance of early diagnosis and treatment in improving survival to encourage more people to seek help early
- Implement national lung cancer screening programmes to help people get diagnosed and treatment as early as possible