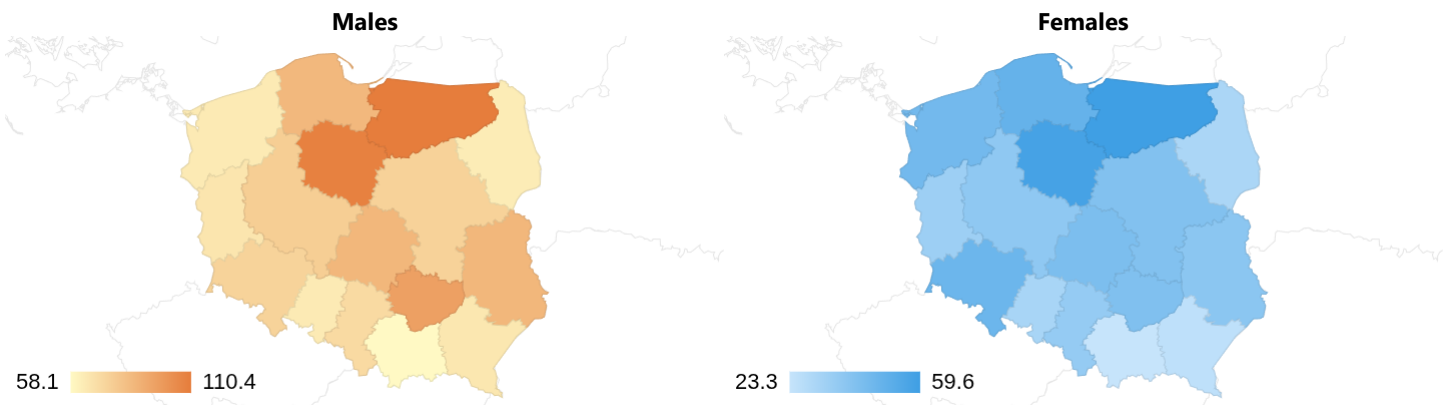


## Lung cancer (C34) in Poland in 2023

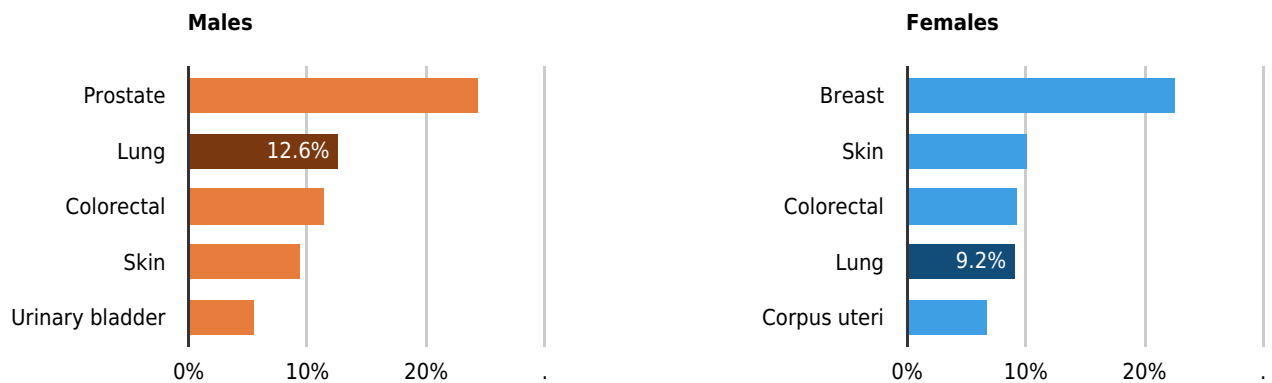
	Incidence			Mortality		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Number of cases	12,254	8,791	21,045	13,553	8,602	22,155
Crude rate	67.3	45.1	55.8	74.4	44.1	58.8
ESP2013	77.0	40.1	55.0	87.9	39.1	58.7
ASW	32.6	18.1	24.3	35.3	16.6	24.6
Cumulative risk (to age 79)	6.1%	3.4%	4.6%	6.5%	3.2%	4.6%

### Incidence

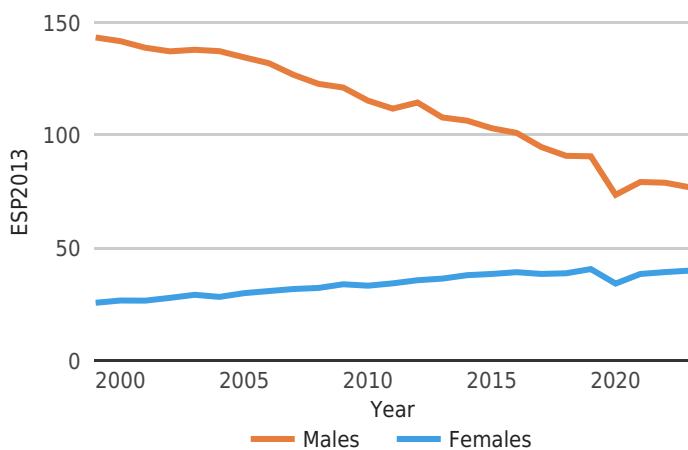
#### Geographical diversity by voivodeship (ESP2013)



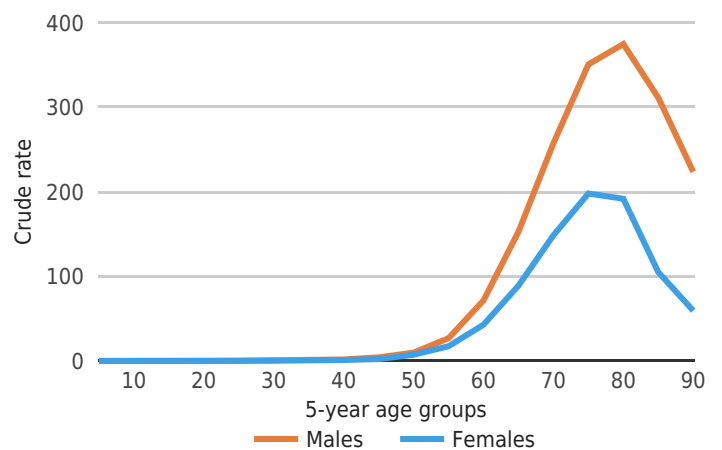
#### Percentage of all cancers



#### Time trends in the years 1999-2023

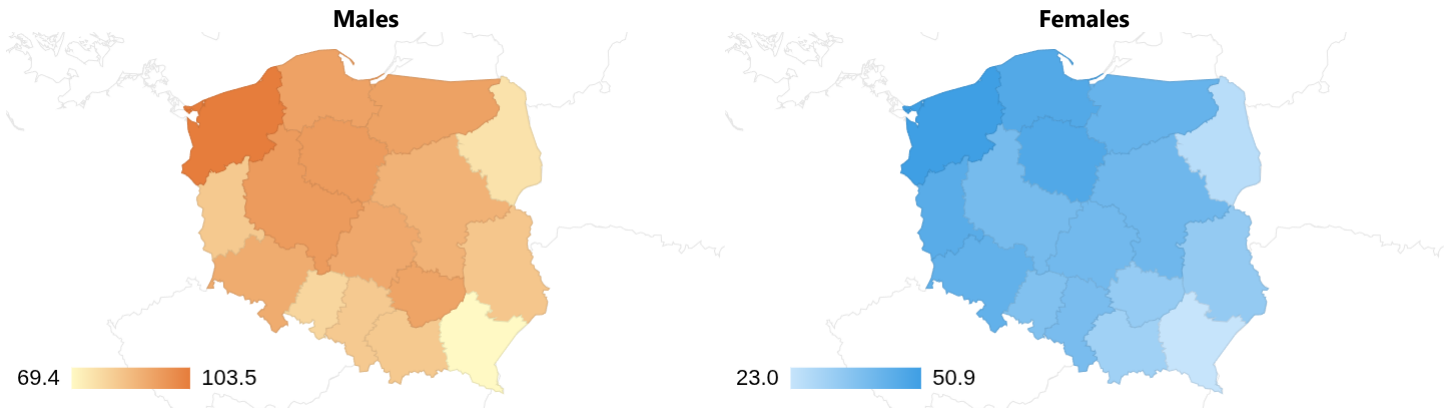


#### Incidence by age group

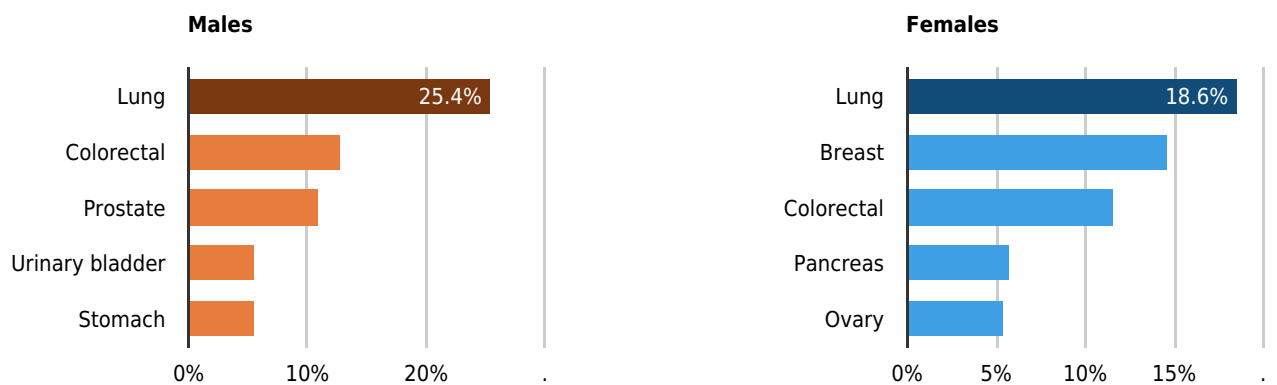


# Mortality

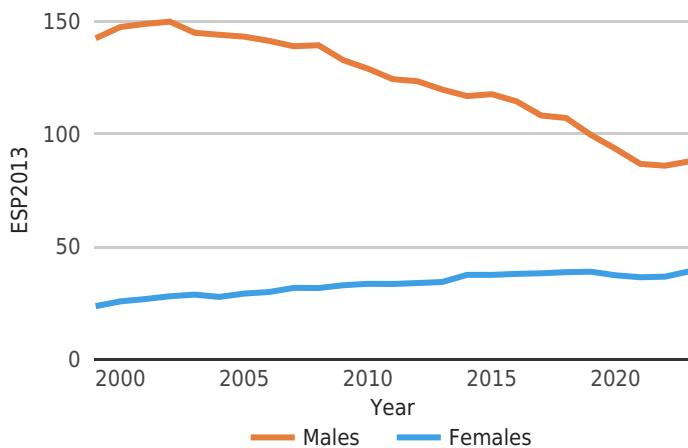
## Geographical diversity by voivodeship (ESP2013)



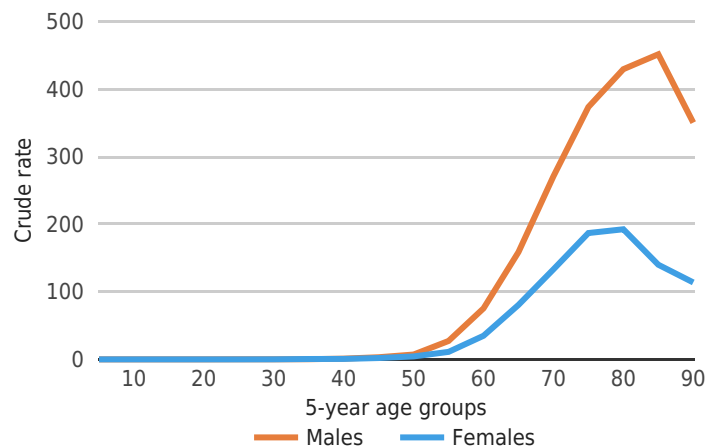
## Percentage of all cancers



## Time trends in the years 1999-2023



## Mortality by age group



### Lung cancer risk factors:

- active smoking - the risk of developing lung cancer is proportional to the duration of smoking, the number of cigarettes smoked and the age of starting smoking,
- passive smoking,
- exposure to ionizing radiation (e.g. in people previously exposed to radiotherapy to the chest area or mine workers exposed to radon), exposure to asbestos, carcinogenic chemicals and some heavy metals (cadmium, lead, nickel, arsenic),
- diesel exhaust fumes,
- air pollution.



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