

Lung cancer

Know your symptoms



There are usually no signs or symptoms in the early stages of lung cancer, but many people with the condition eventually develop symptoms, such as:

- A cough that doesn't go away after three weeks
- A long-standing cough that gets worse
- Persistent chest infections
- Coughing up blood
- An ache or pain when breathing or coughing
- Persistent breathlessness
- Persistent tiredness or lack of energy
- Loss of appetite or unexplained weight loss

You should see your GP if you have any of these symptoms.



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Lung Cancer Facts

Lung cancer mainly affects older people – it is most commonly diagnosed in people aged 70-74.

It's rare in people younger than 40.

Treatment depends on the type of cancer, how far it's spread and how good the patient's general health is.

Although people who have never smoked can develop lung cancer, smoking is the main cause accounting for over 85% of cases.

If you smoke more than 25 cigarettes a day, you are 25 times more likely to get lung cancer than a non-smoker.

Stopping smoking

The best way to prevent lung cancer is to quit smoking. The sooner you give up smoking, the better. Even if you've been smoking for many years, it's never too late to benefit from quitting smoking.

For help stopping smoking speak to your GP or practice nurse.



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