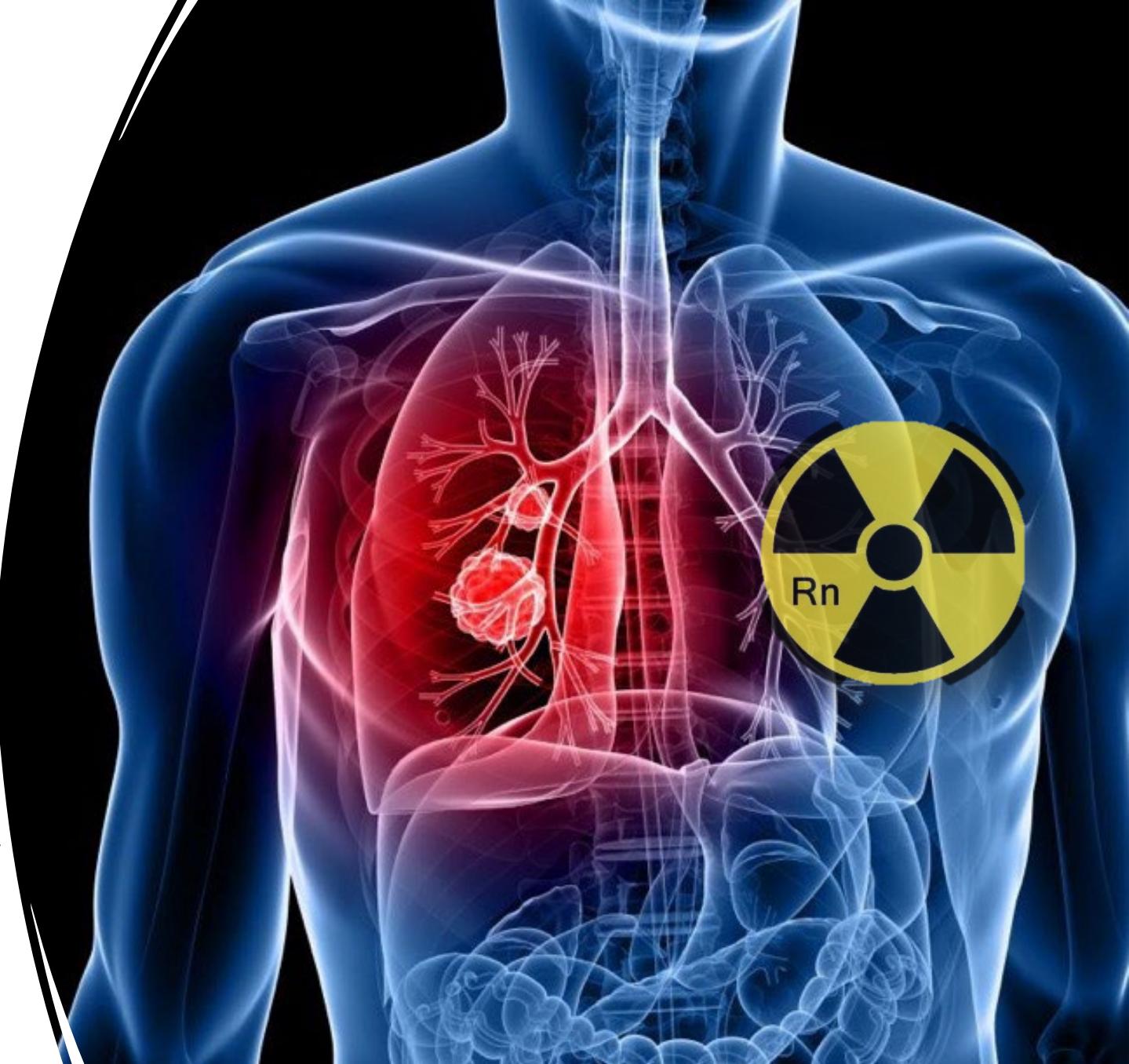


RADON AND LUNG CANCER: A Hidden Risk

Addressing the Second Leading
Cause of Lung Cancer

ALISON WALLACE MD PHD FRCSC

Associate Professor, Departments of Surgery & Pathology
Division of Thoracic Surgery, Dalhousie University
Director of Research and QI Lead
Co-Director QELL Lung Tissue Bank



DISCLOSURE SLIDE

Faculty

Dr. Alison Wallace

Relationships with financial interests

Honoraria

AstraZeneca

Bristol Myers Squibb

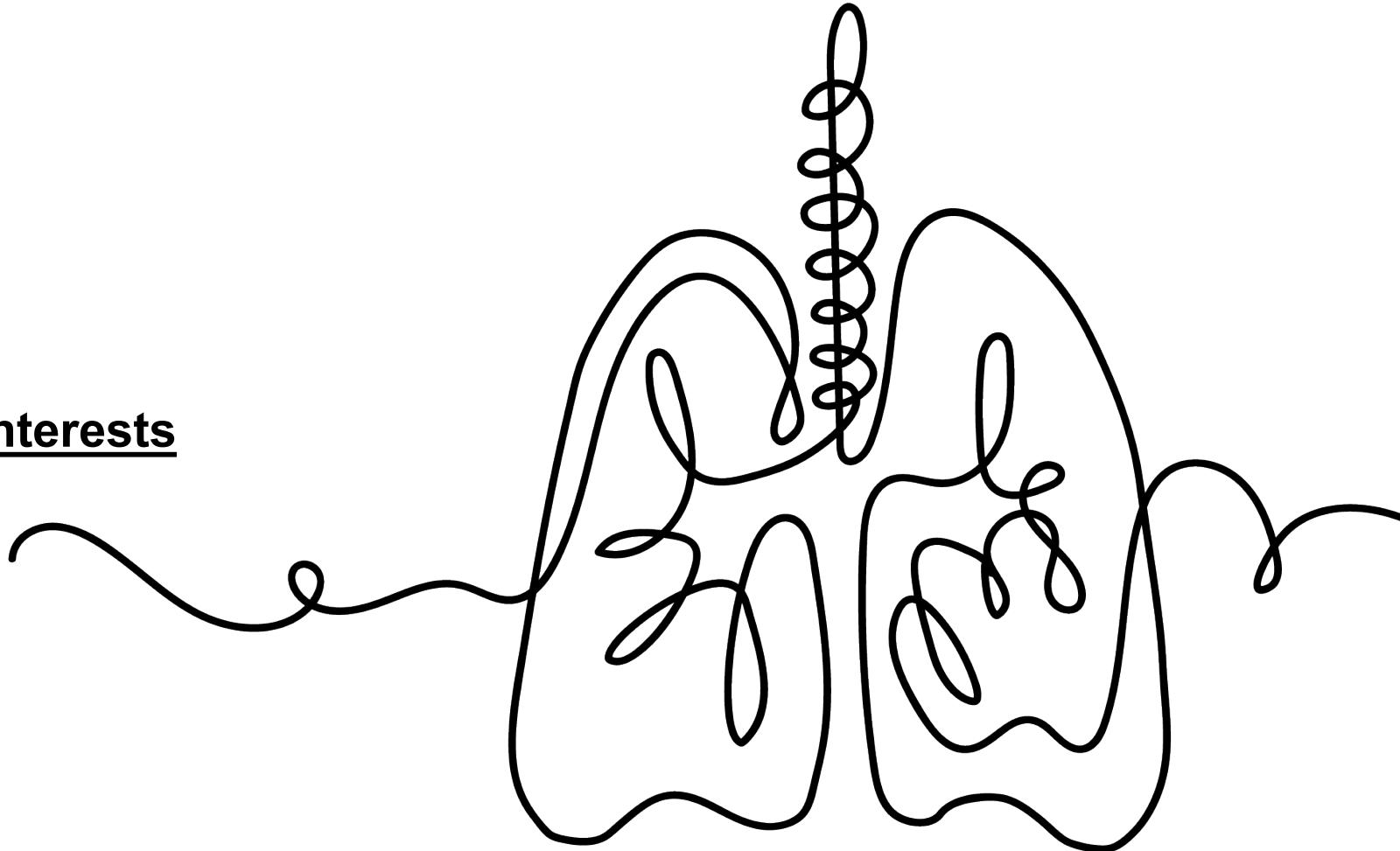
Merck

Advisory Boards

AstraZeneca

Bristol Myers Squibb

LungNSPEI



BREATHE WELL



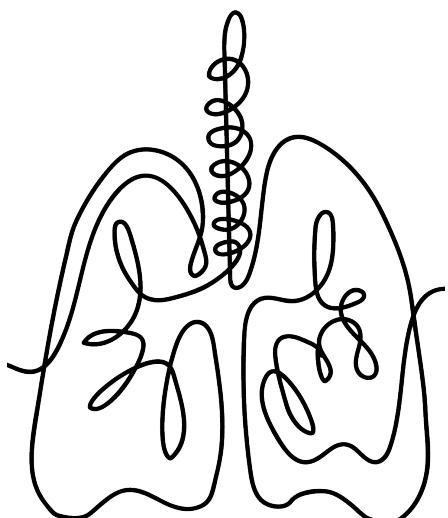
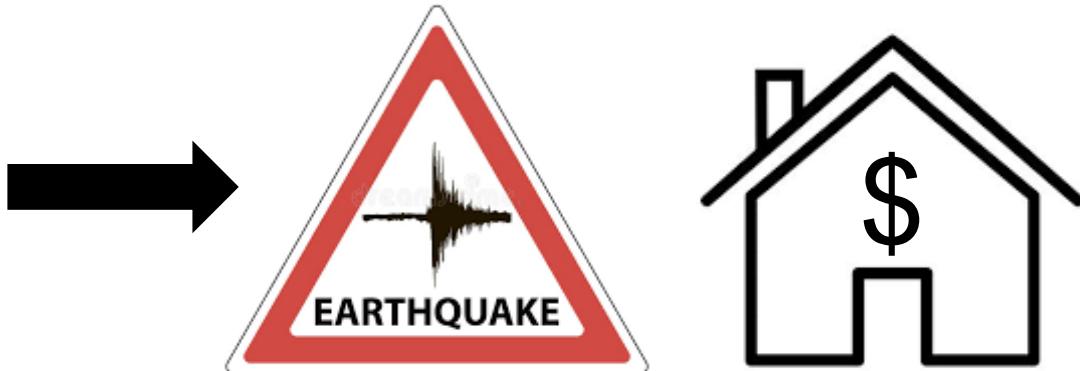
VANCOUVER
West Coast of Canada
Pacific Ocean



HALIFAX
East Coast of Canada
Atlantic Ocean



VANCOUVER



HALIFAX

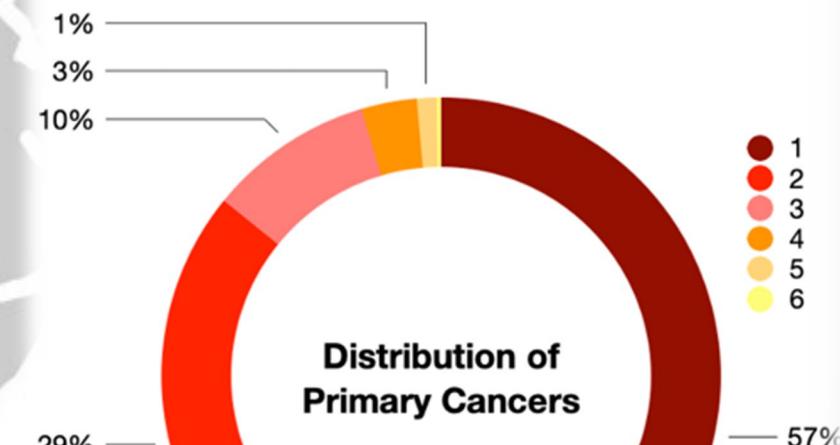
CANCER CRISIS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Lung cancer is Nova Scotia's **#1** cause of cancer death.

Nova Scotia has some of the **highest incidences** of lung cancer in the country.

Nova Scotia has the **worst** lung cancer outcomes in the country.

43% of patients have **multiple** primary cancers.



43% MULTIPLE PRIMARIES

SOMETHING IN THE AIR AND WATER:

Studying the cancer predisposing genetic and environmental factors that underlie the high lung cancer rates in Atlantic Canada and the emergence of **Atlantic Cancer Syndrome**.



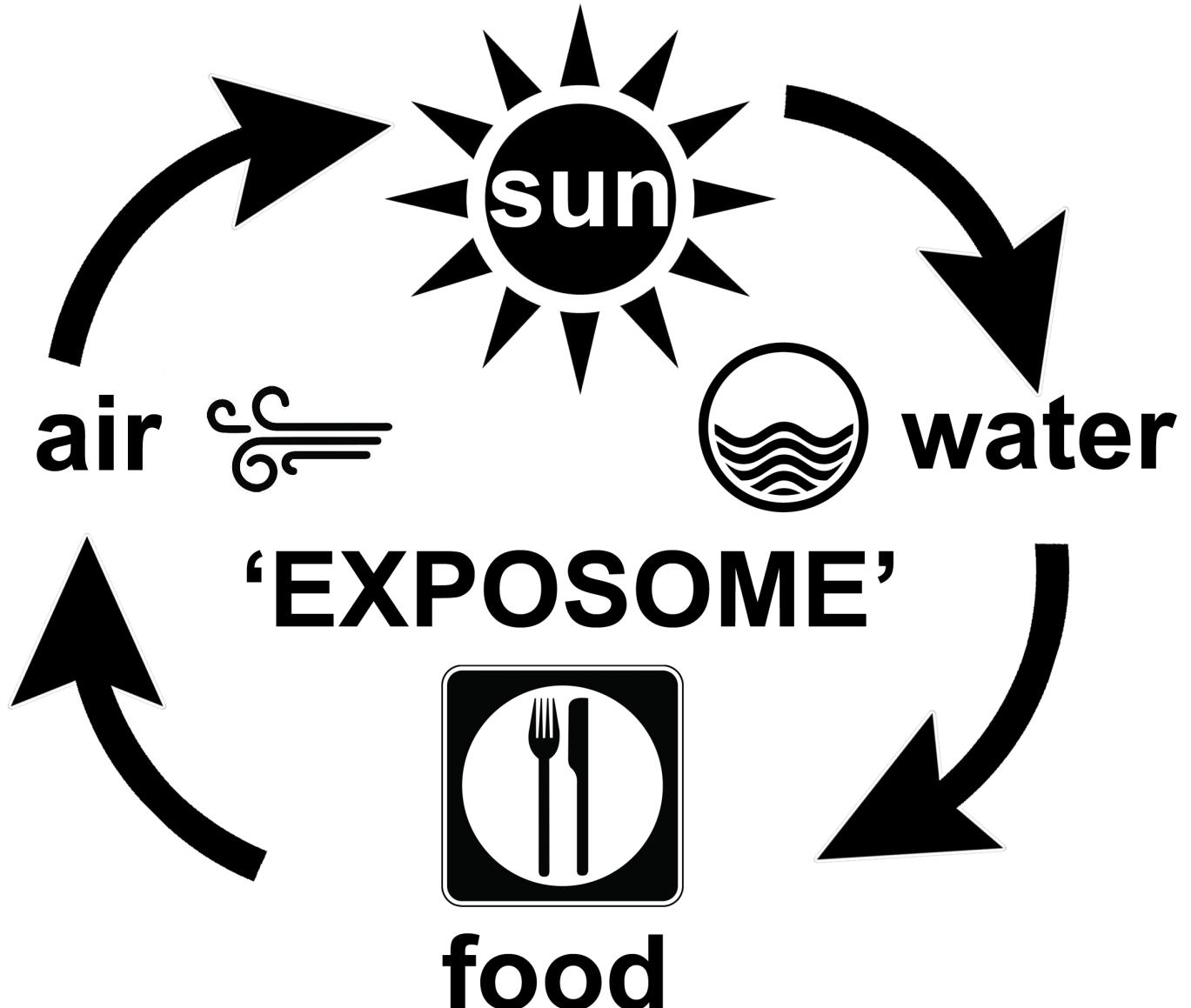
Aaron Goodarzi, PhD
Calgary, Alberta



Alison Wallace, MD, PhD
Halifax, Nova Scotia



Graham Dellaire, PhD
Halifax, Nova Scotia



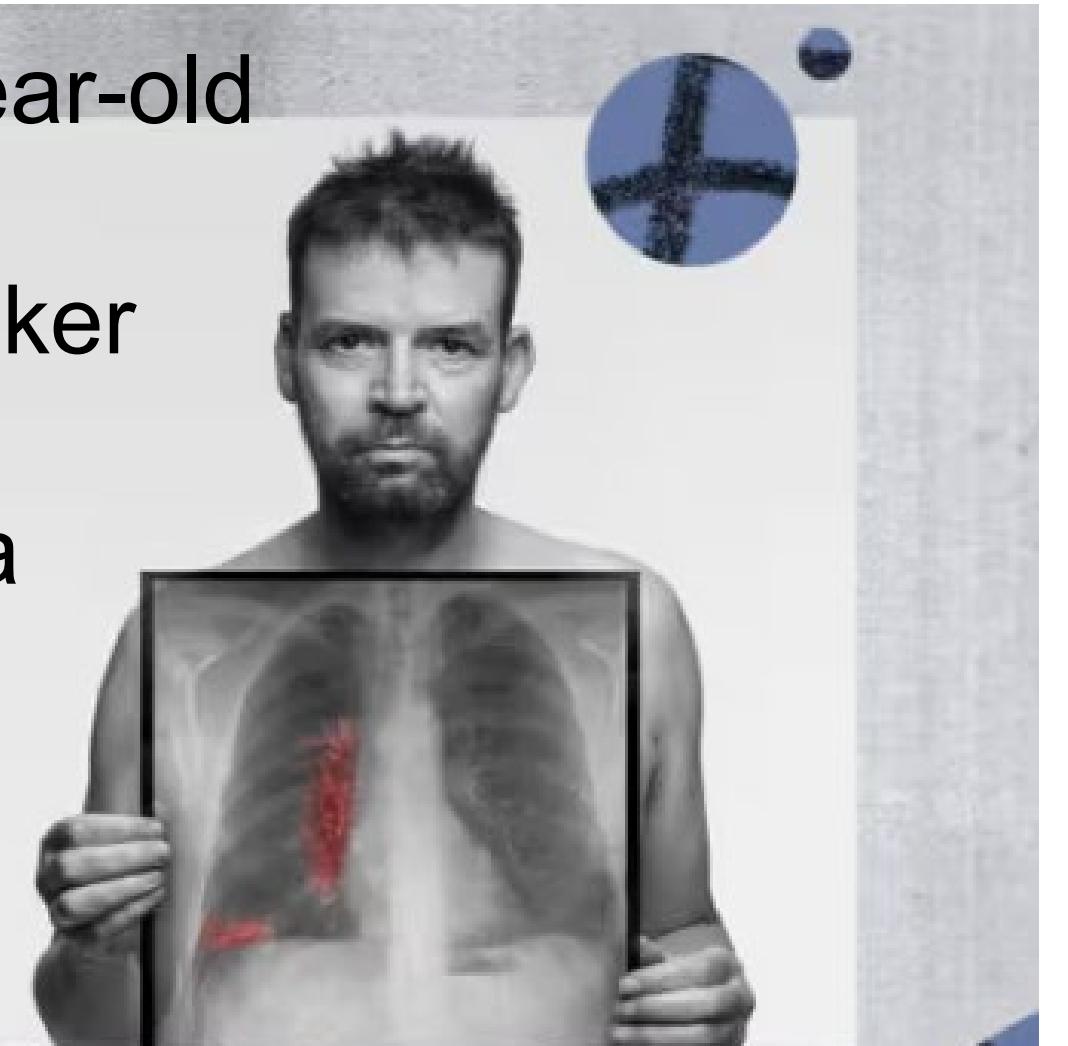
A PATIENT STORY

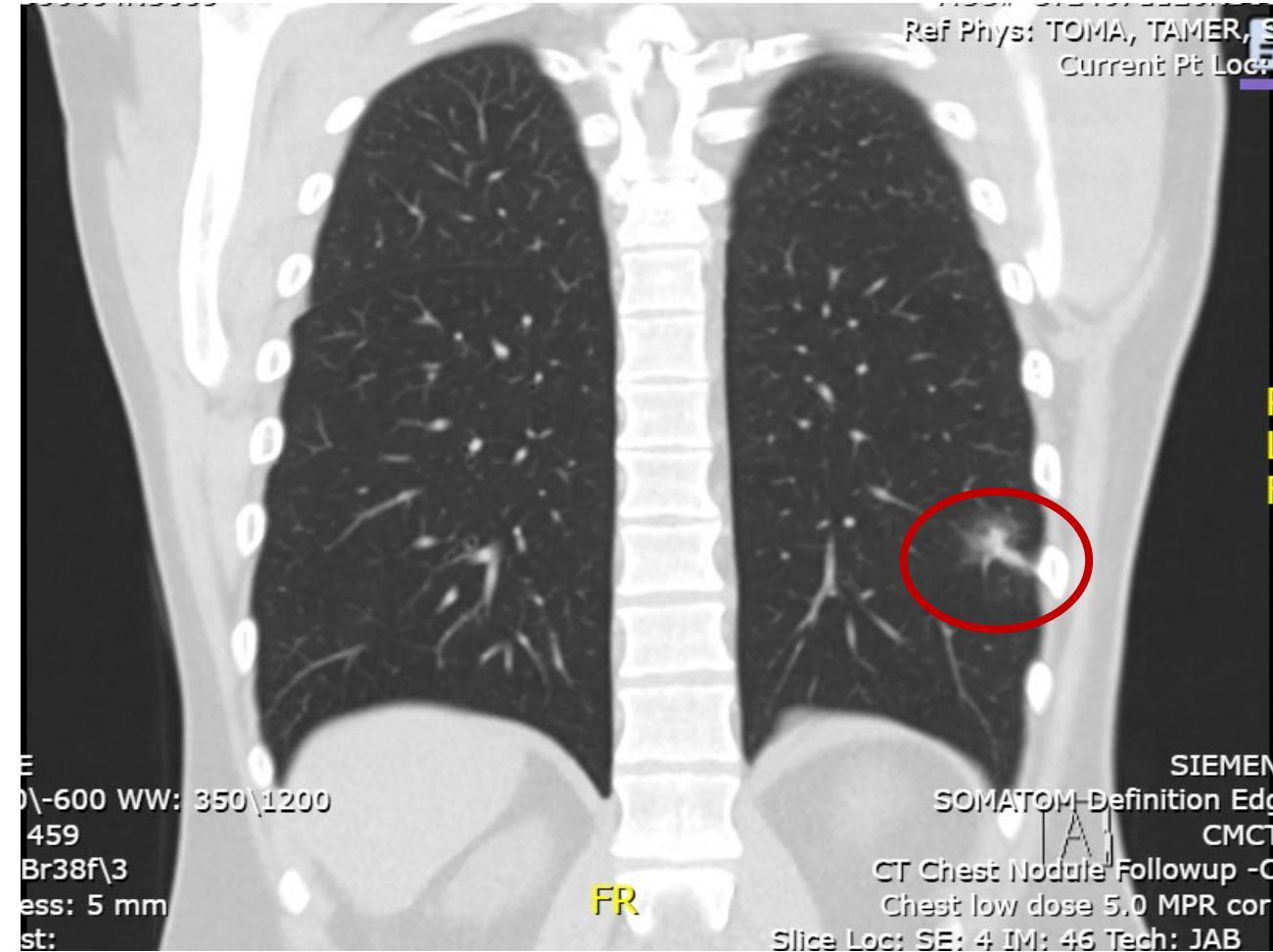
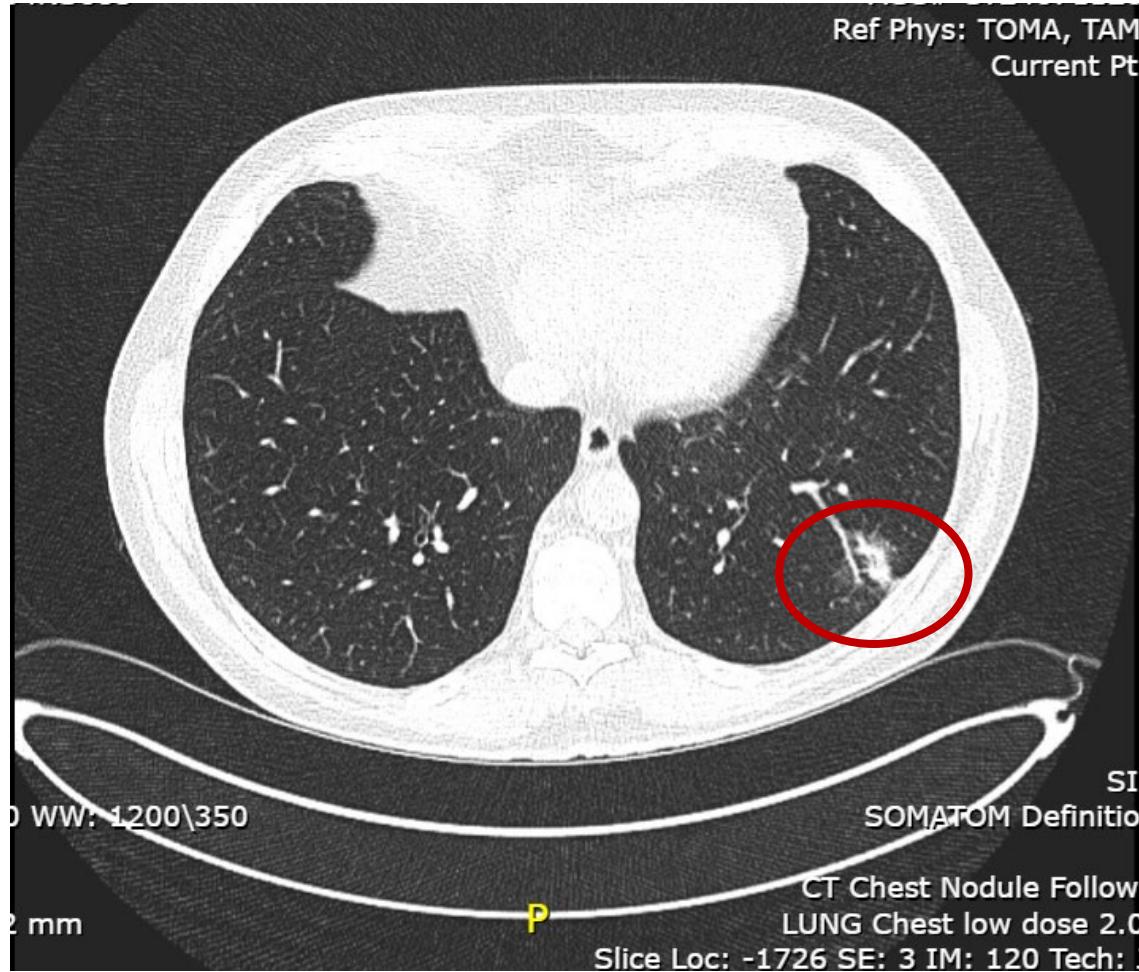
Healthy 50-year-old

Never smoker

Fell off a
horse

“Scar”
left lung





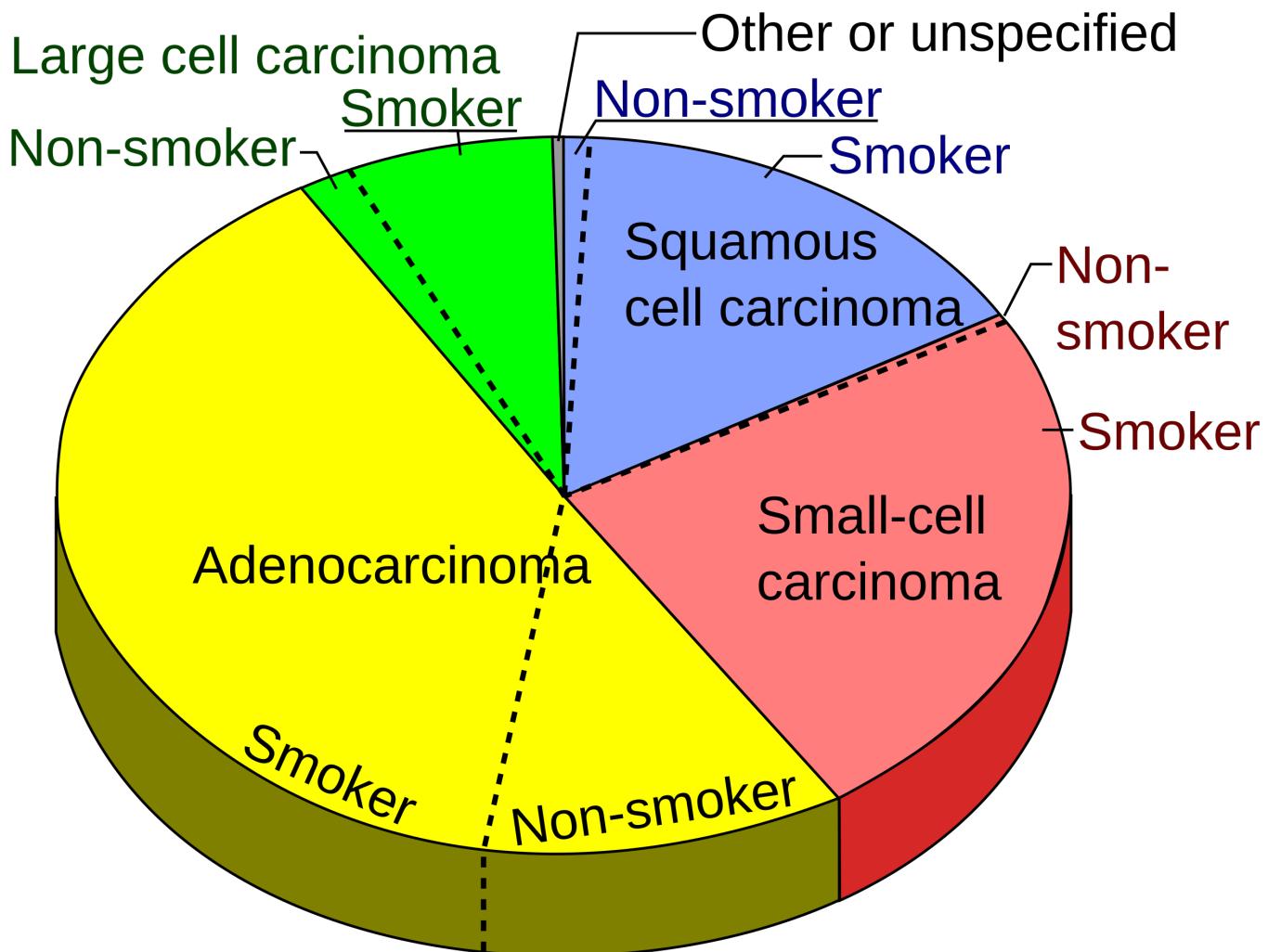
CT chest findings:

- Irregular subpleural curvilinear parenchymal density
- Measuring 2.5 x 1.4 cm left lower lobe
- Suspected to be post-inflammatory scarring



Lung biopsy
Adenocarcinoma

TYPES OF LUNG CANCER

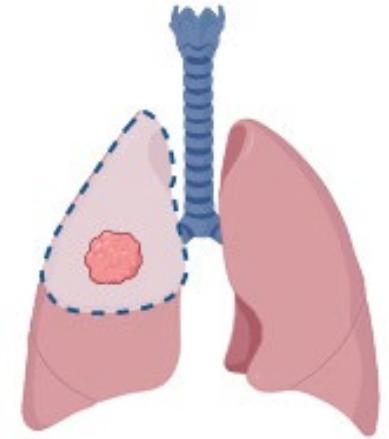
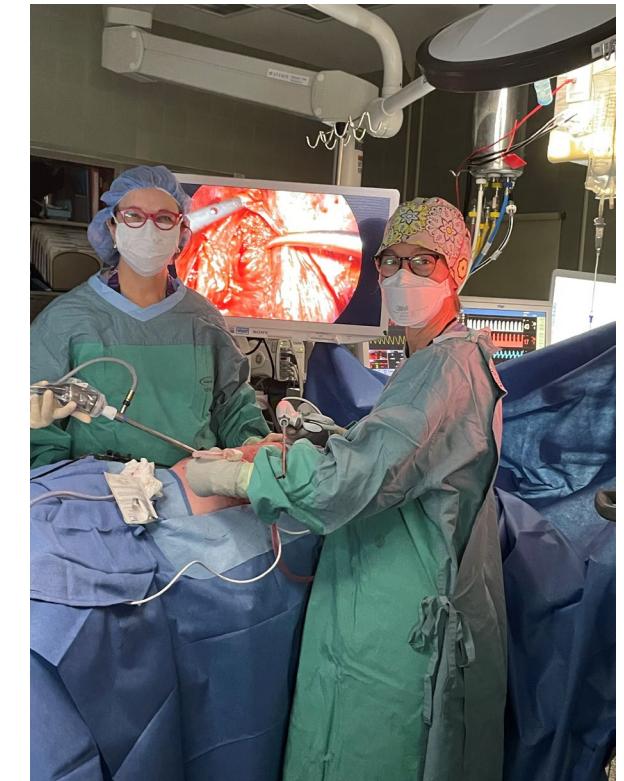
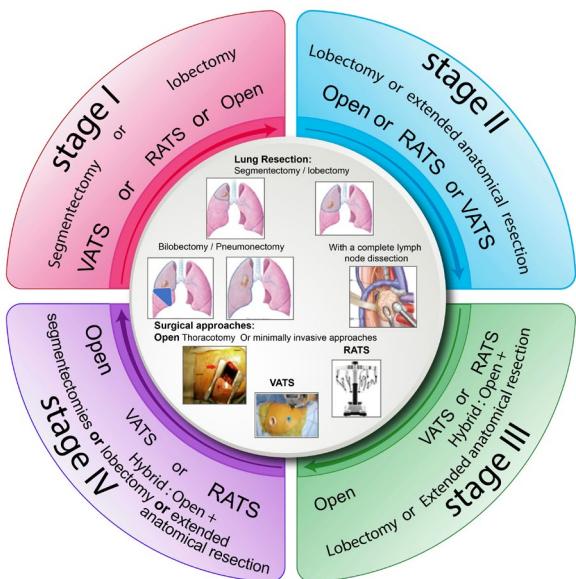


DIAGNOSIS

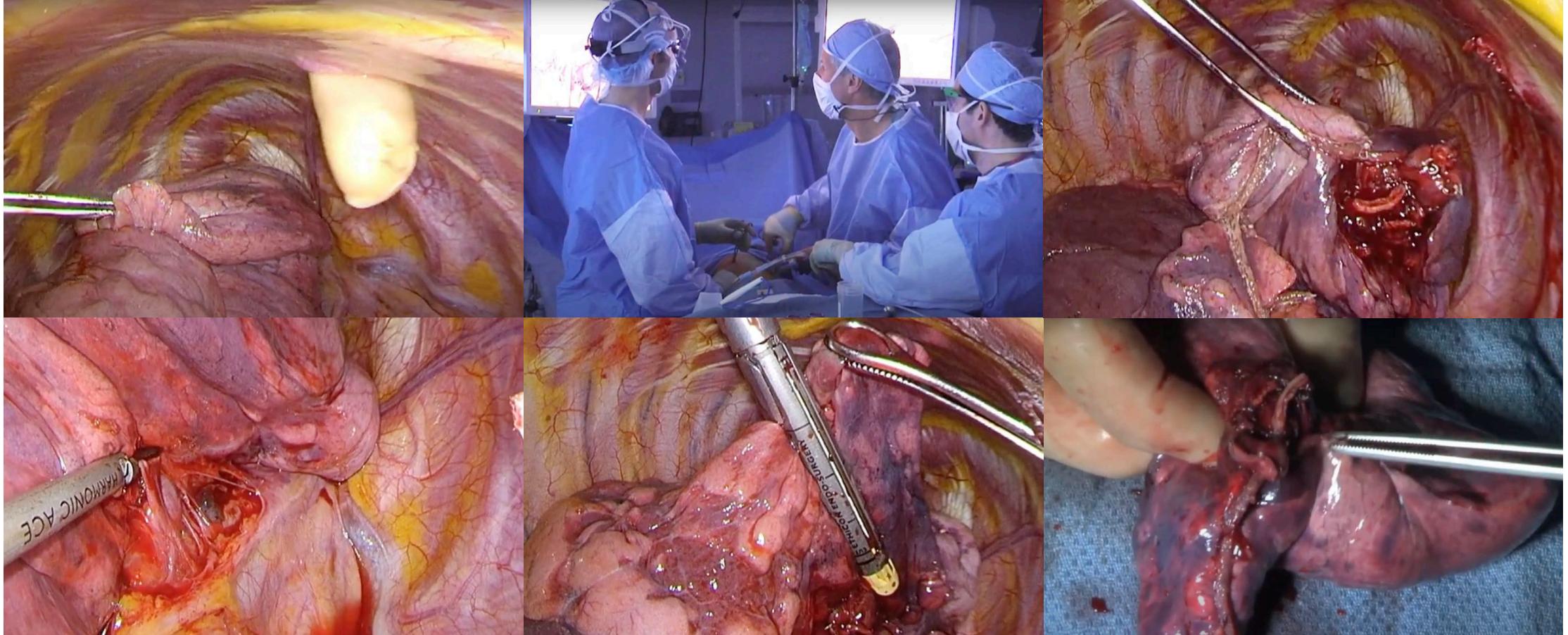
Stage 1 lung cancer
Adenocarcinoma

TREATMENT

Surgical resection
VATS lobectomy



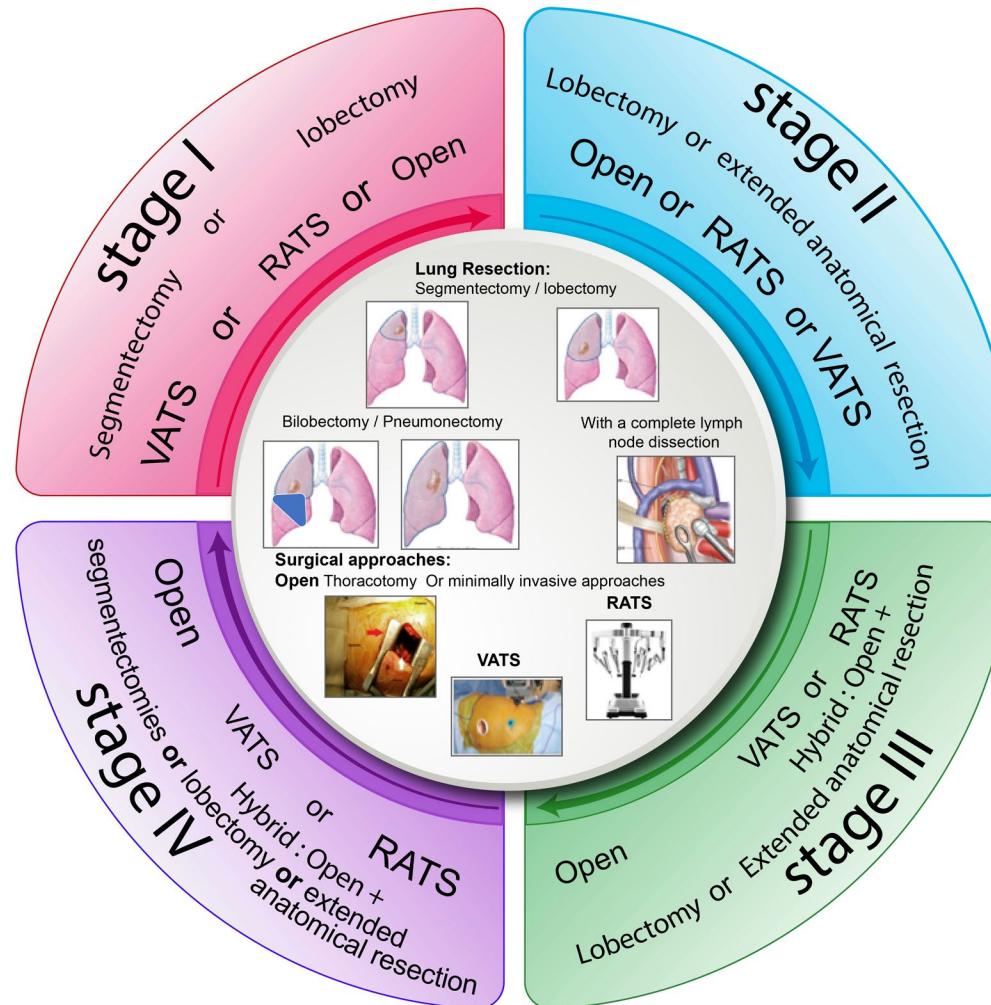
SURGERY FOR LUNG CANCER: VATS LOBECTOMY



LUNG CANCER DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT BY STAGE

SURGERY

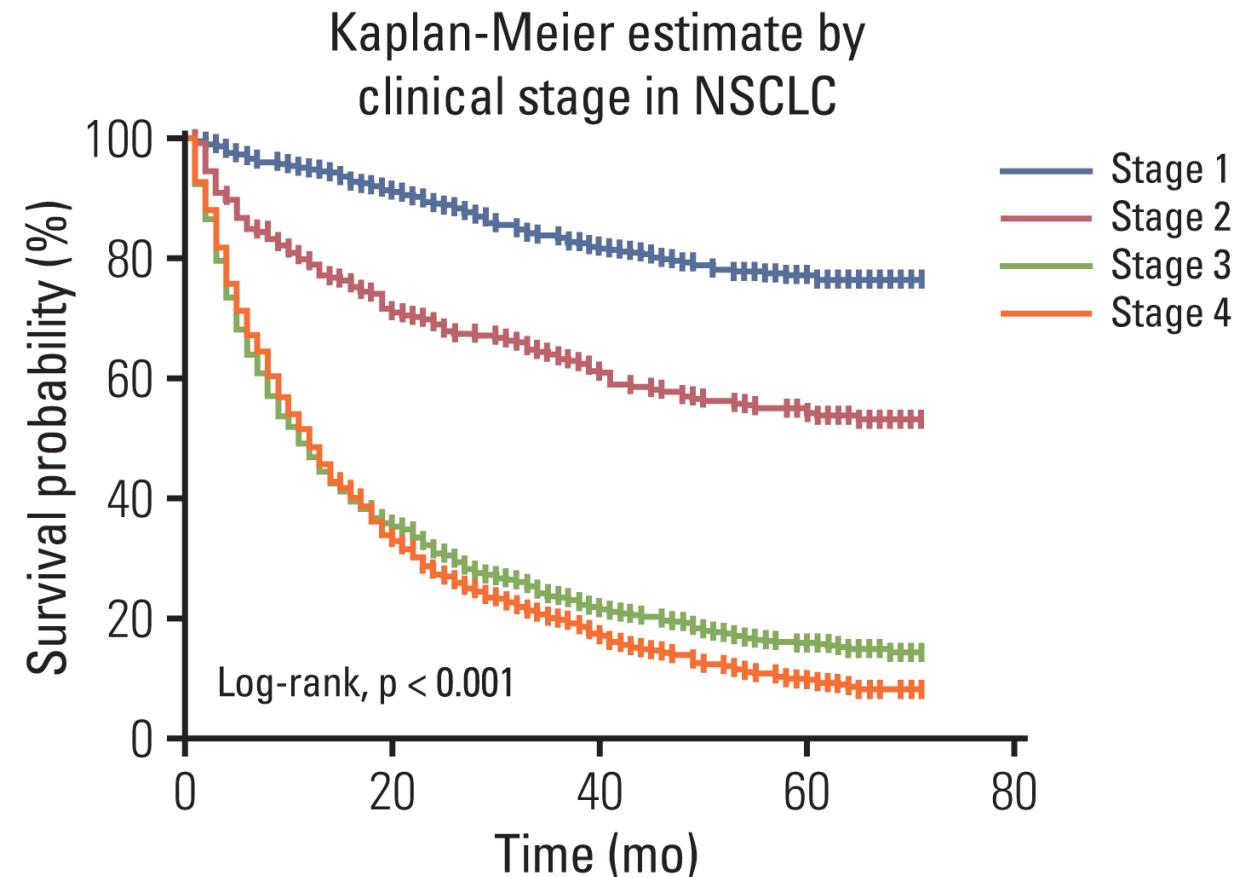
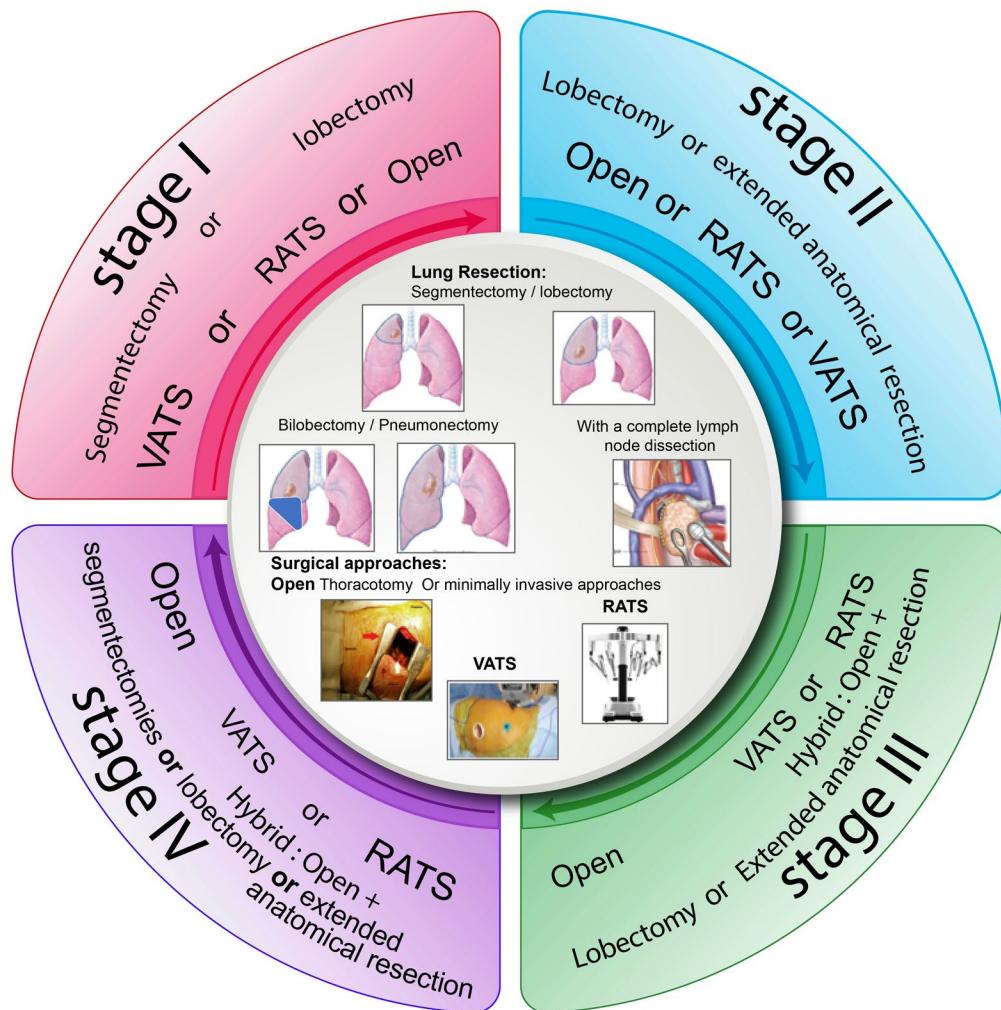
**PALLIATIVE
TREATMENTS**



SURGERY
followed by
CHEMOTHERAPY

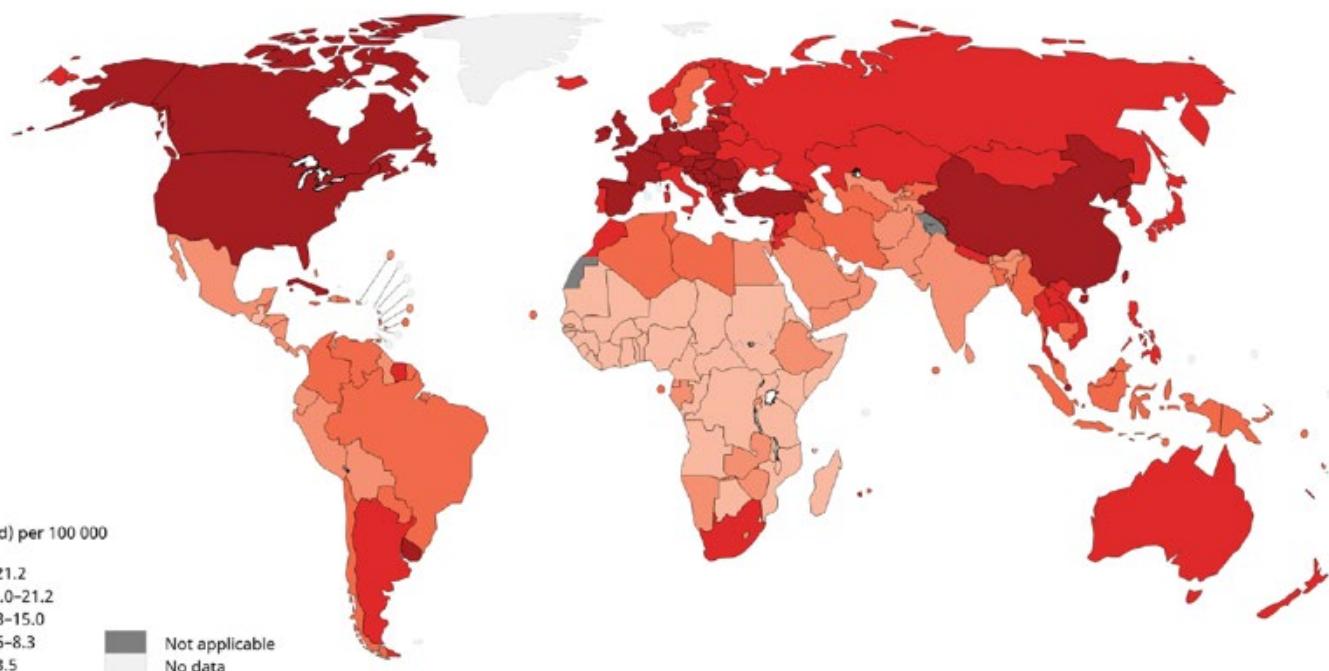
CHEMOTHERAPY
+ **IMMUNOTHERAPY**
followed by
SURGERY

LUNG CANCER SURVIVAL BY STAGE



GLOBAL LUNG CANCER CRISIS

Image C Estimated age-standardized mortality rates (ASMR) for lung cancer, both sexes, all ages, World, 2018



World Health Organization
International Agency for Research on Cancer 2018

LUNG
CANCER
is the number

1
CANCER KILLER
in the USA

killing more people than breast, colon, pancreas & prostate cancers combined.

In the last 35 years,
the lung cancer rate has fallen

21% among MEN
while increasing **116%** among WOMEN

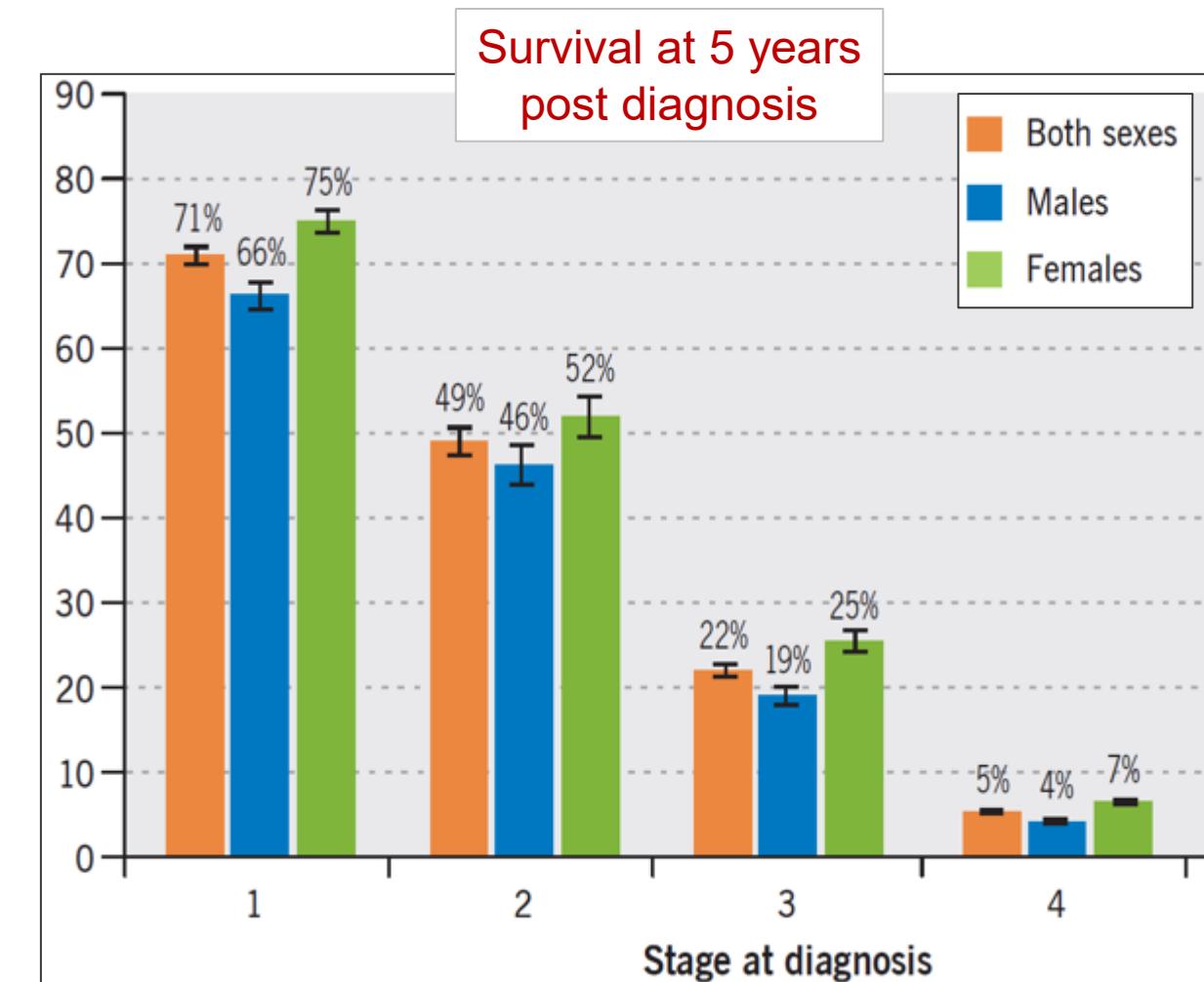
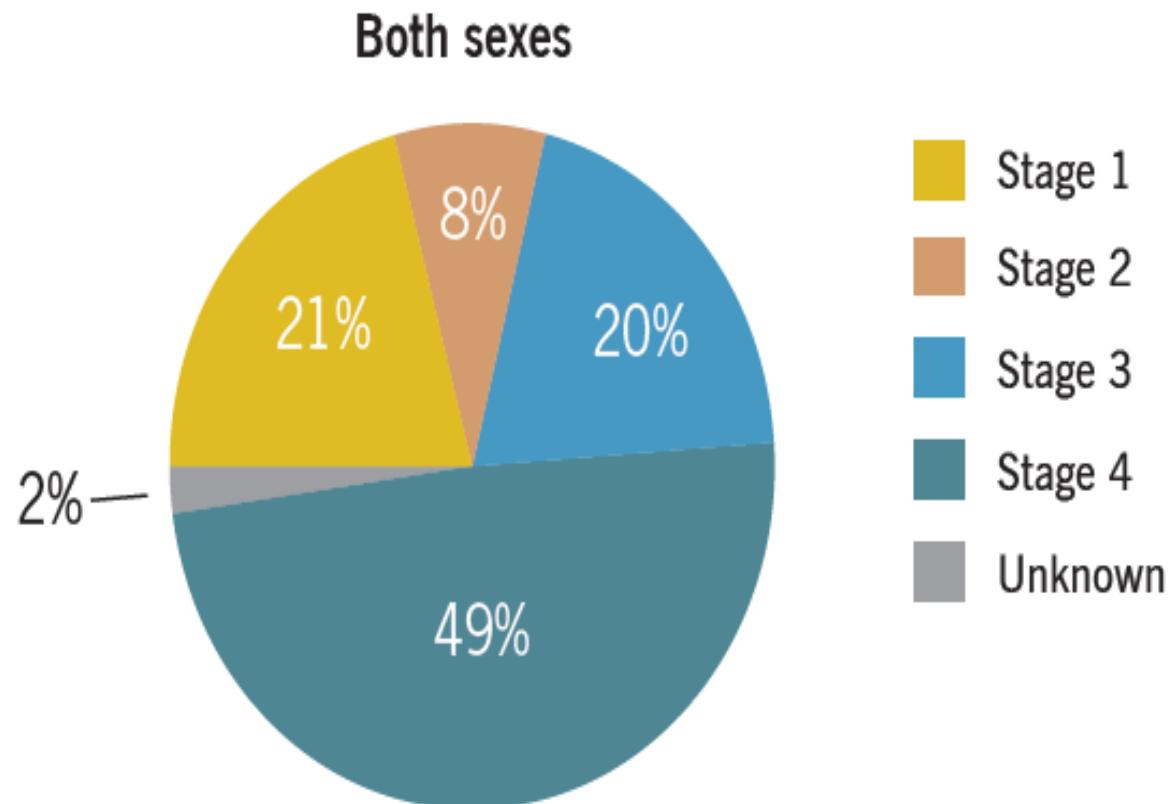
Each year, close to
160,000
people die of
LUNG CANCER
More than
2/3
of people diagnosed with lung cancer have
never smoked or are former smokers

Only **15%**
of lung cancer cases are currently found
in the early stages, when the survival rate is
53.5%
Most lung cancer cases aren't diagnosed
until later stages, when the survival rate is only
3.9%

Source: <http://www.lung.org/>

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION
Fighting for Air

LUNG CANCER DIAGNOSED LATE



Analysis by: Centre for Population Health Data, Statistics Canada

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Cancer Registry database (1992–2016)

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

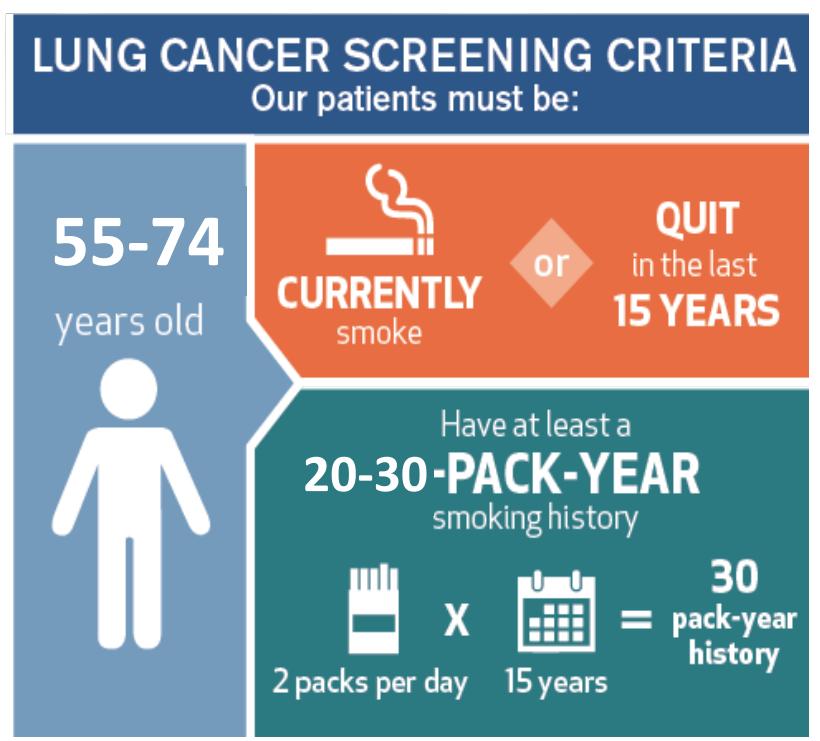
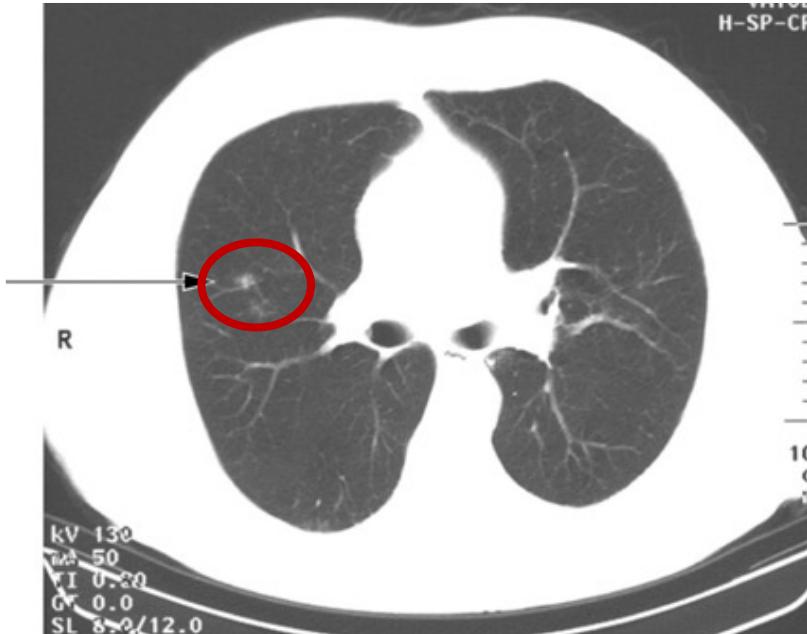
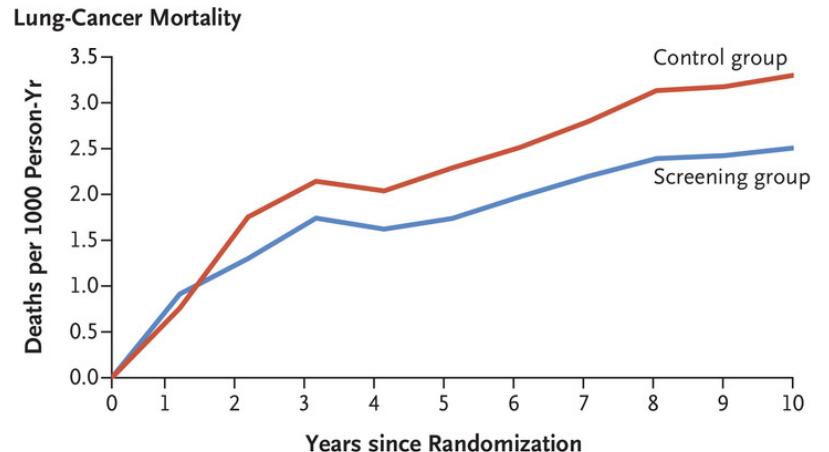
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

AUGUST 4, 2011

VOL. 365 NO. 5

Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Low-Dose Computed Tomographic Screening

The National Lung Screening Trial Research Team*



Lung Cancer SCREENING

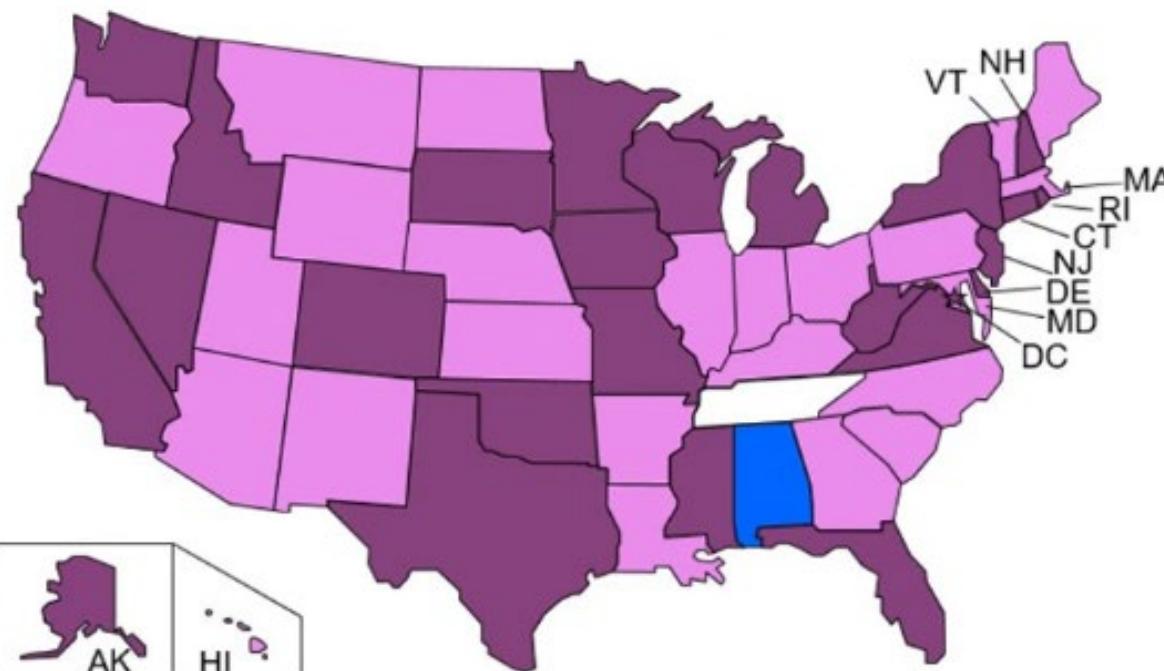
LUNG CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMS IN CANADA



Lung Cancer Screening Coverage in State Medicaid Fee-for-Service Programs

State Medicaid Fee-For-Service Coverage of Lung Cancer Screening

■ Covered and Using Updated Guidelines ■ Covered ■ No Coverage ■ Not Available ■ No FFS Program

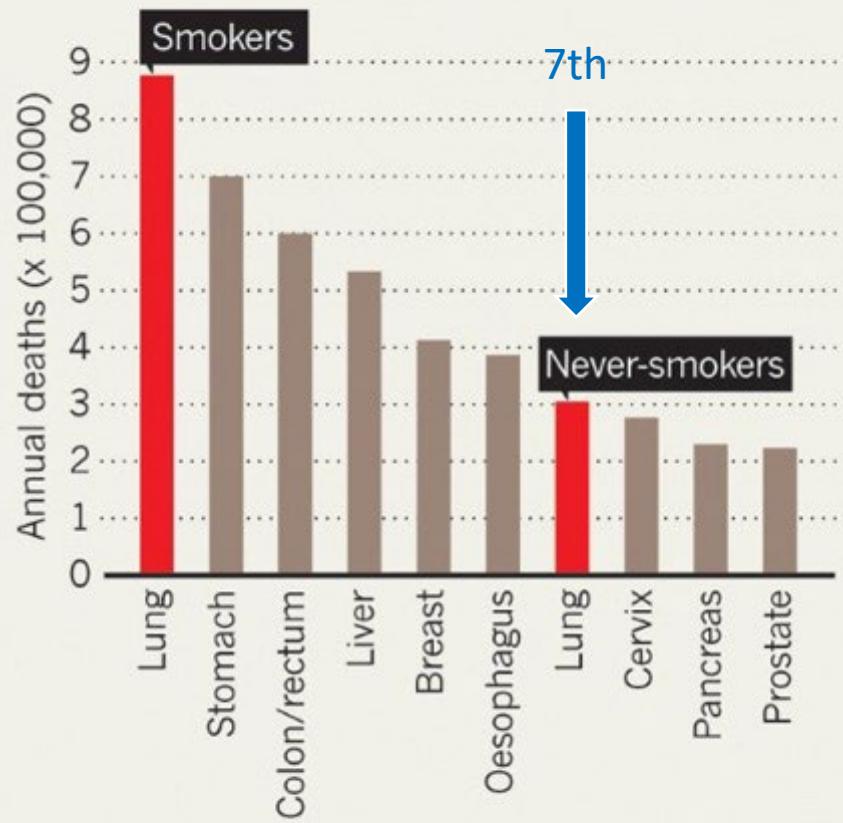


Updated October 2023



KILLING WITHOUT SMOKE

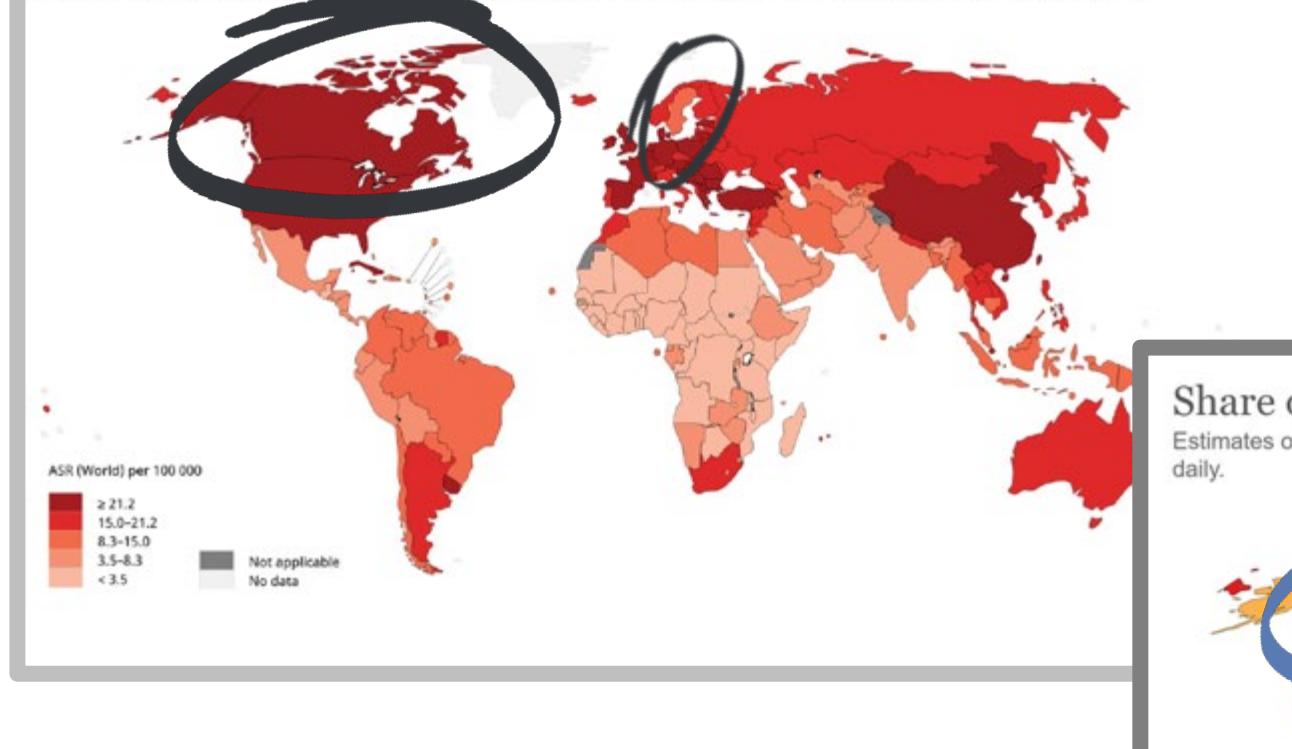
If considered as a separate disease, lung cancer in people who have never smoked would rank seventh in global cancer mortality.



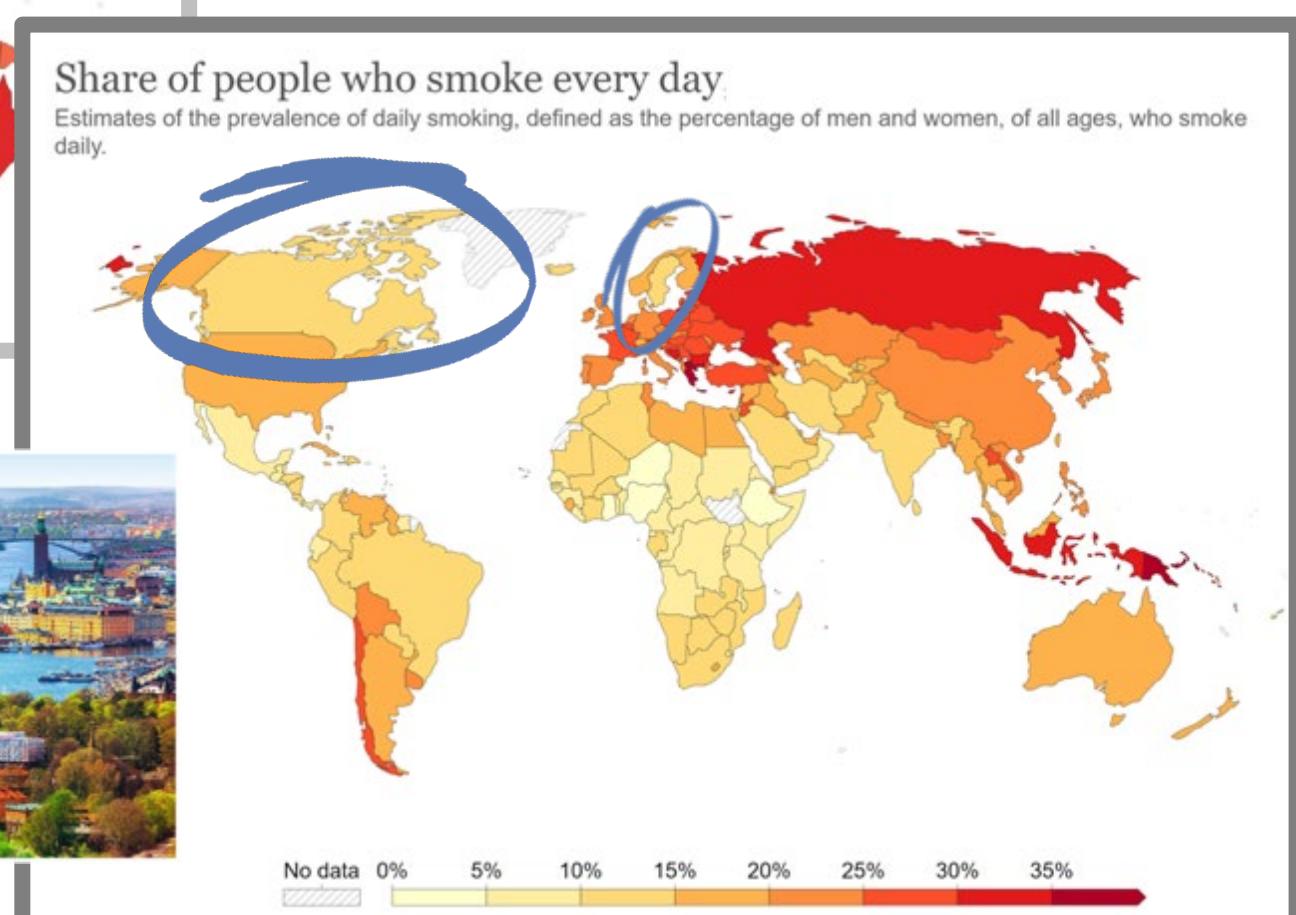
Lung Cancer **SCREENING**



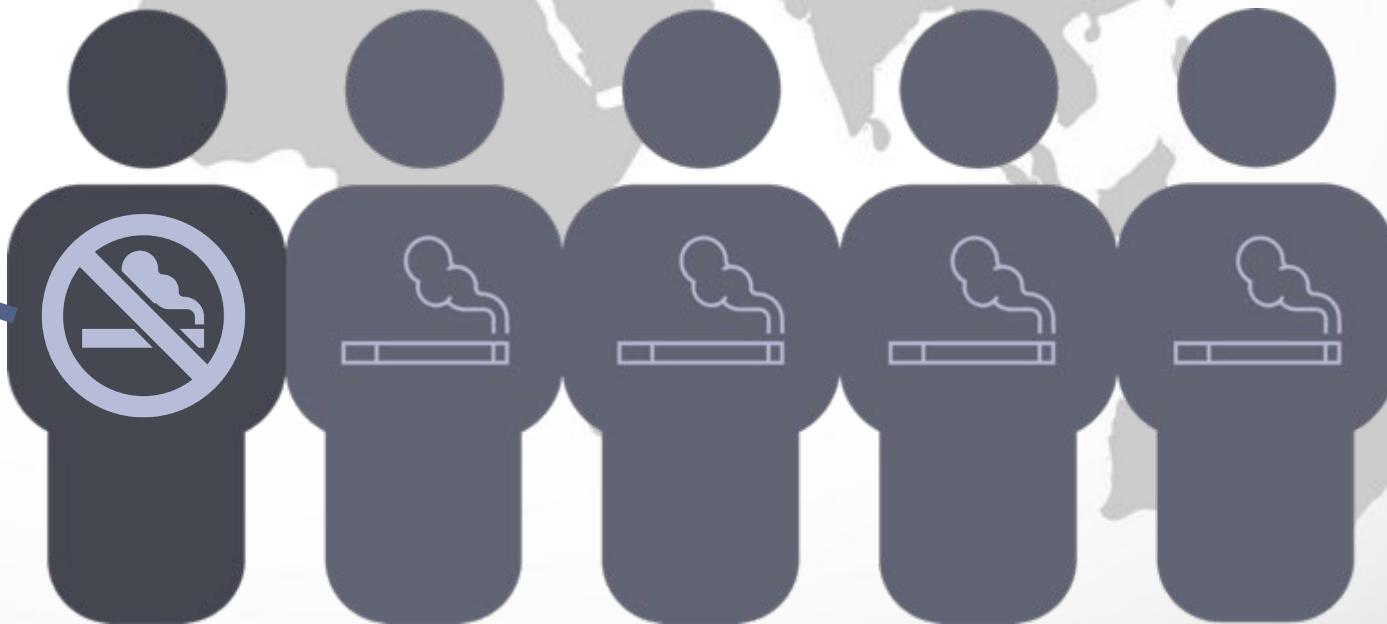
Image C Estimated age-standardized mortality rates (ASMR) for lung cancer, both sexes, all ages, World, 2018



Prevalence of daily smoking in **Canada** and **Sweden** is the same but lung cancer rates differ significantly



1 IN 5 LUNG CANCERS ARISE IN PEOPLE WHO HAVE **NEVER SMOKED**



LUNG CANCER HAS MANY **NON-TOBACCO CAUSES**

86
Rn
Radon
222

Air pollution

33
As
Arsenic
74.92

Microbiome

BIMARKERS

EVIDENCE OF RADON EXPOSURE IN OUR BODIES

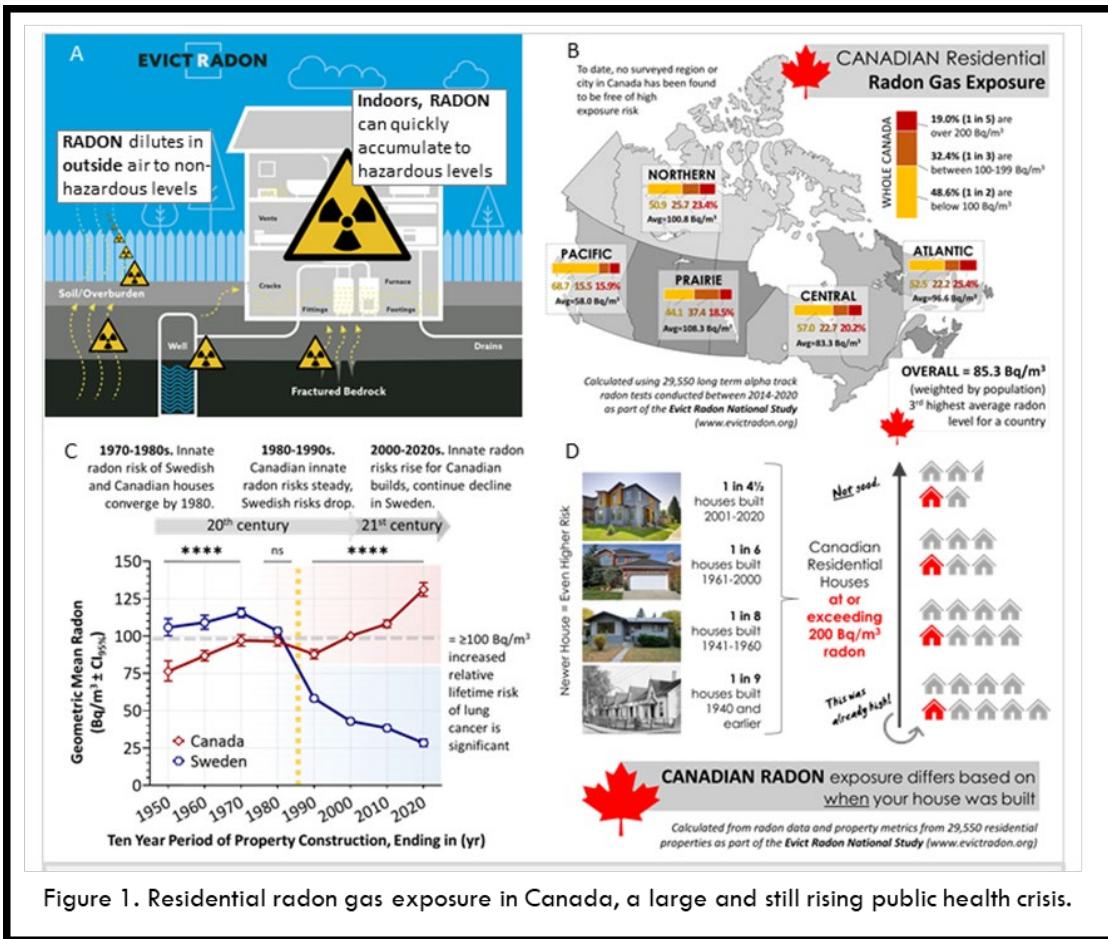
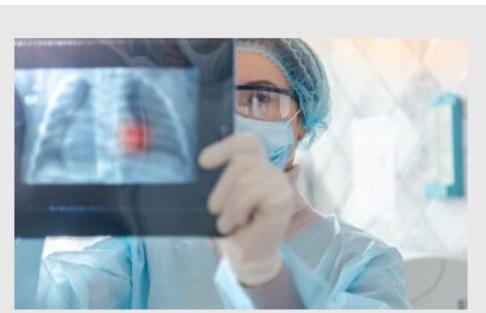


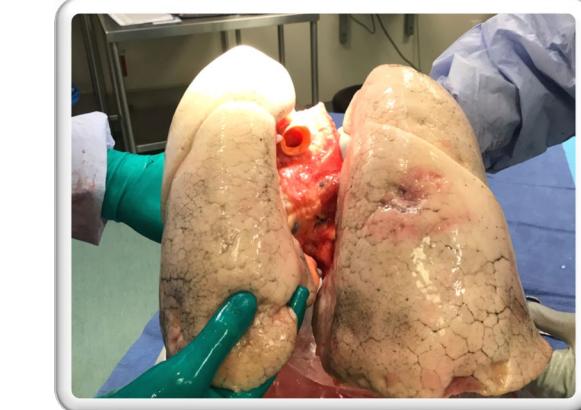
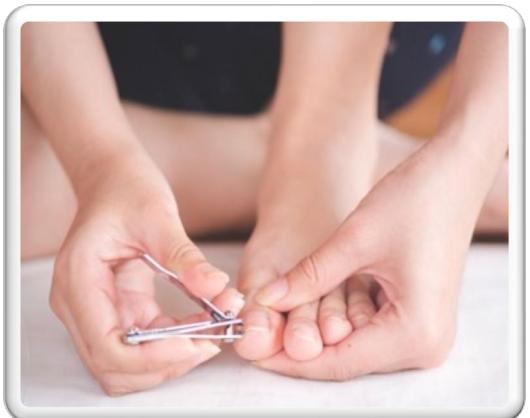
Figure 1. Residential radon gas exposure in Canada, a large and still rising public health crisis.



Understanding the scale of radon exposure in Canada

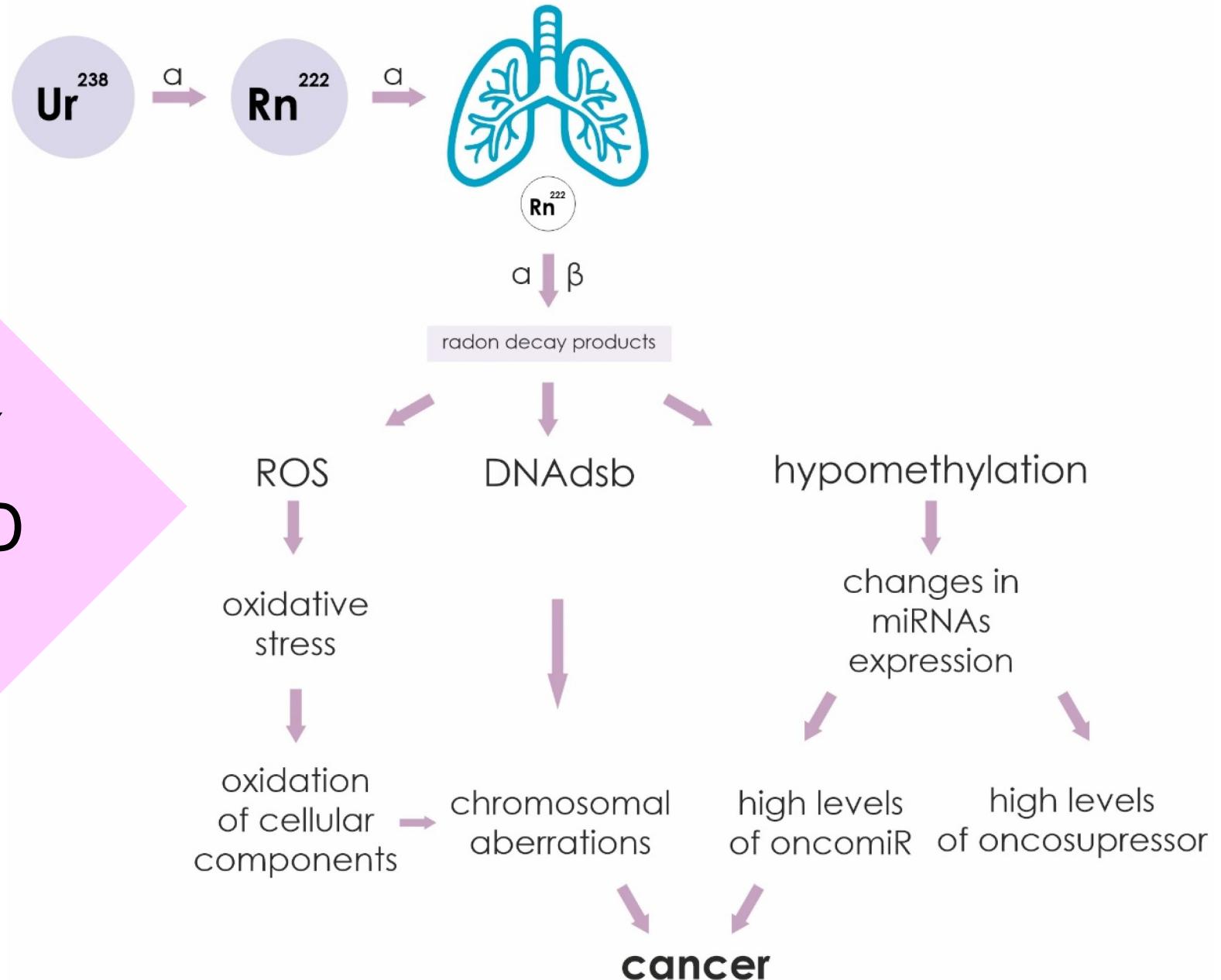


Developing a test for lifetime radon exposure



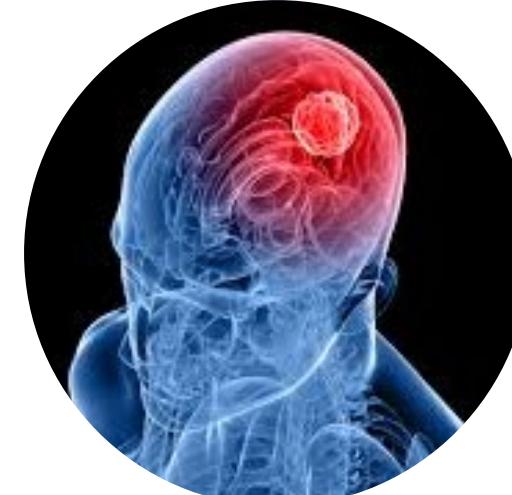
Correlate radon to ²¹⁰Pb in tissue

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF RADON-INDUCED LUNG CANCER





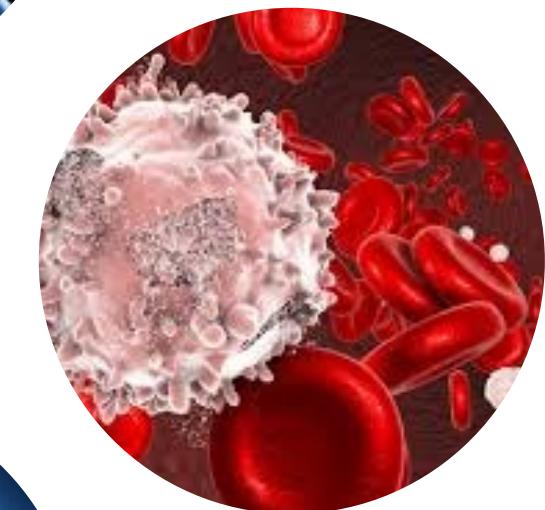
?



BRAIN CANCER

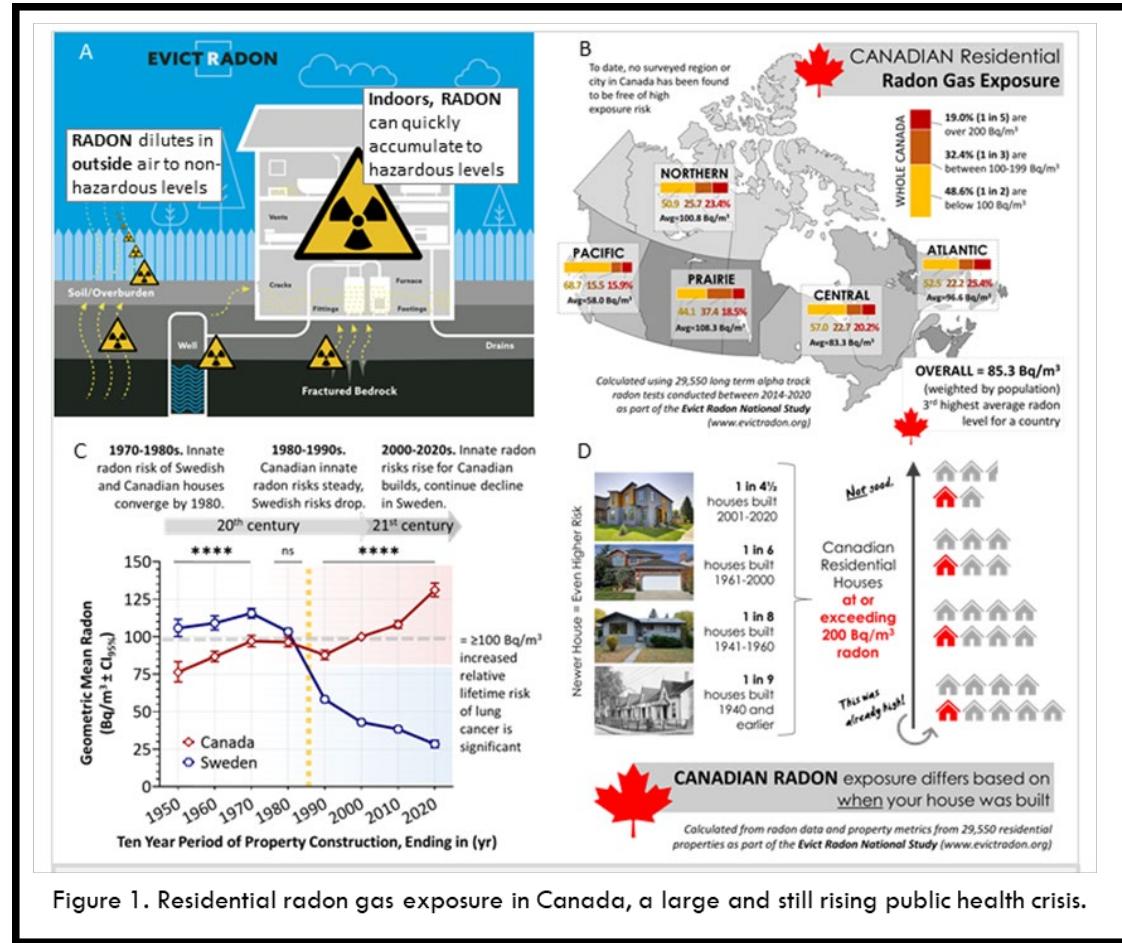


KIDNEY CANCER

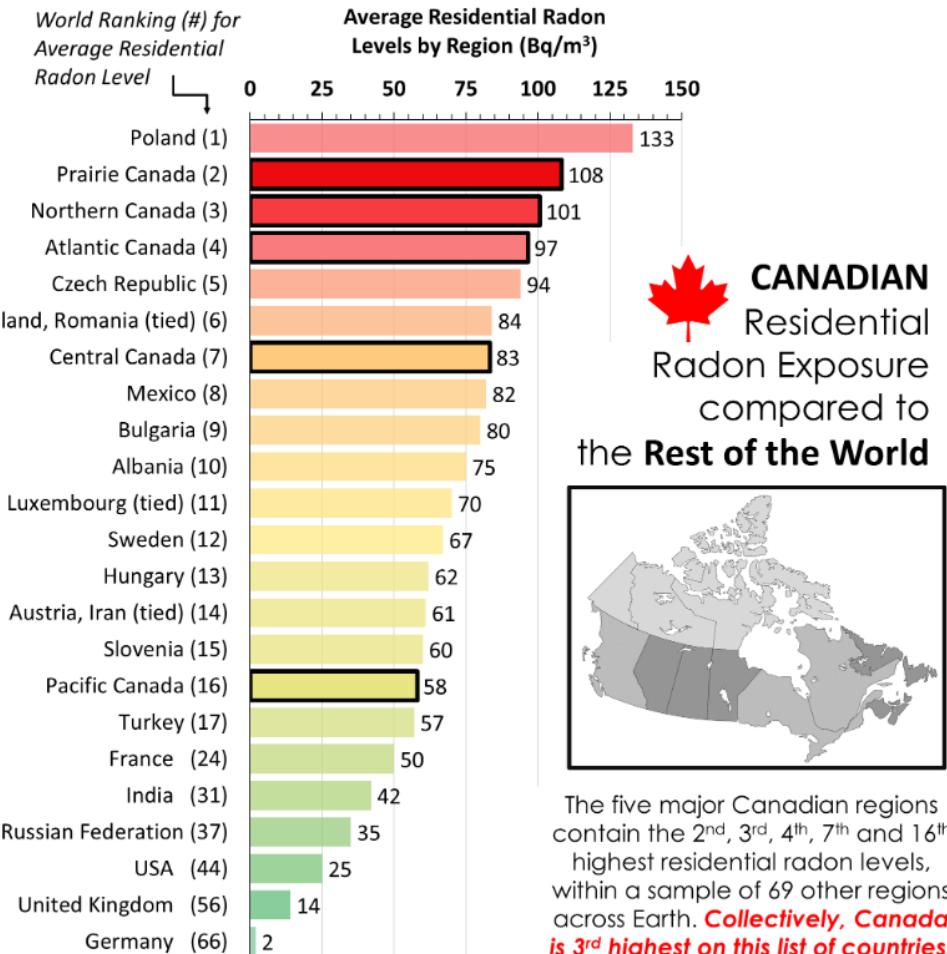


BLOOD CANCER

ÉTUDE
NATIONALE
EVICT RADON
NATIONAL
STUDY

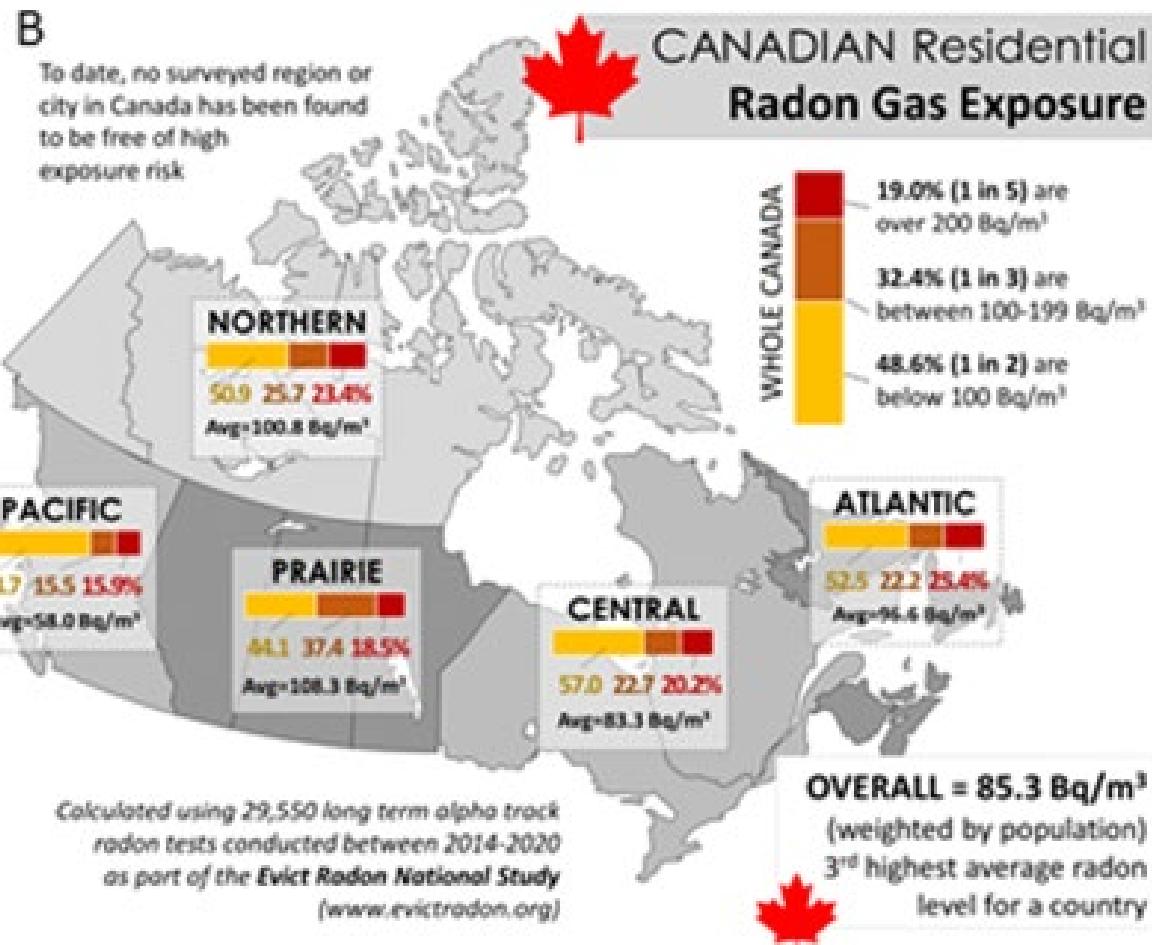
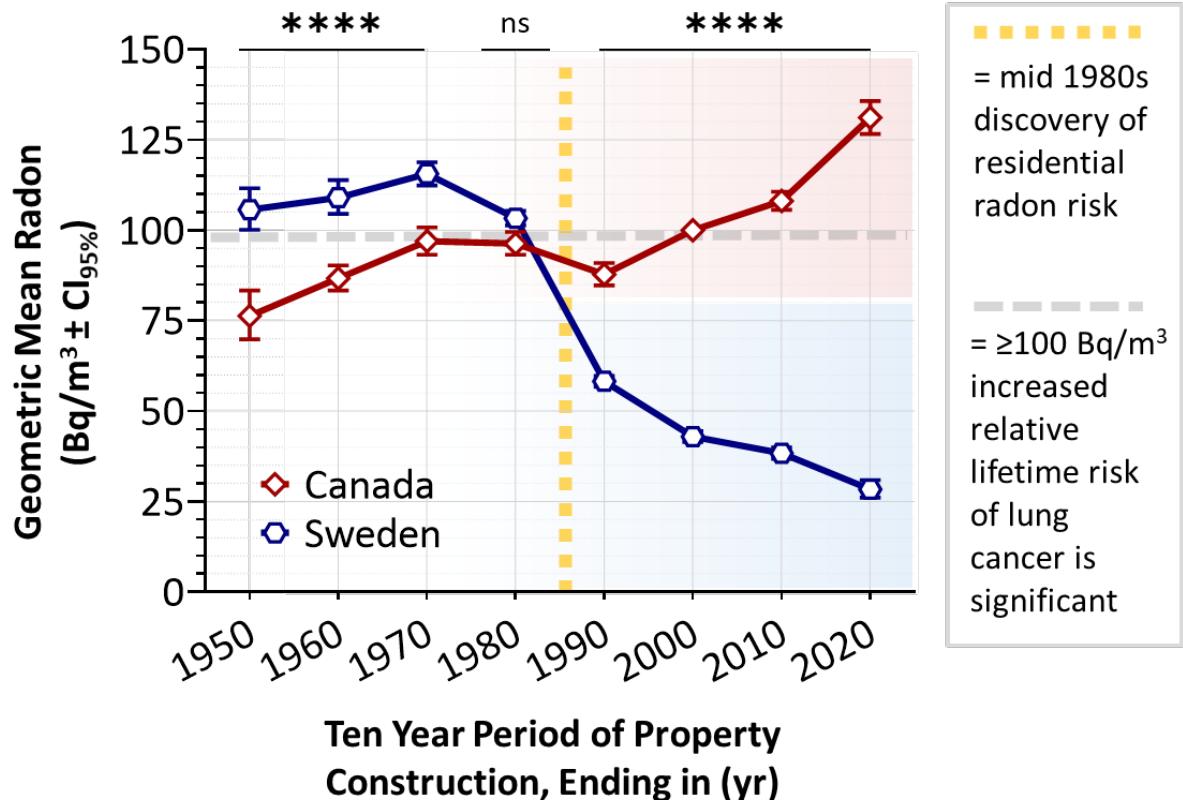


How does Canada compare to the rest of the world?



Canada has some of the **highest rates** of residential radon exposure in the world

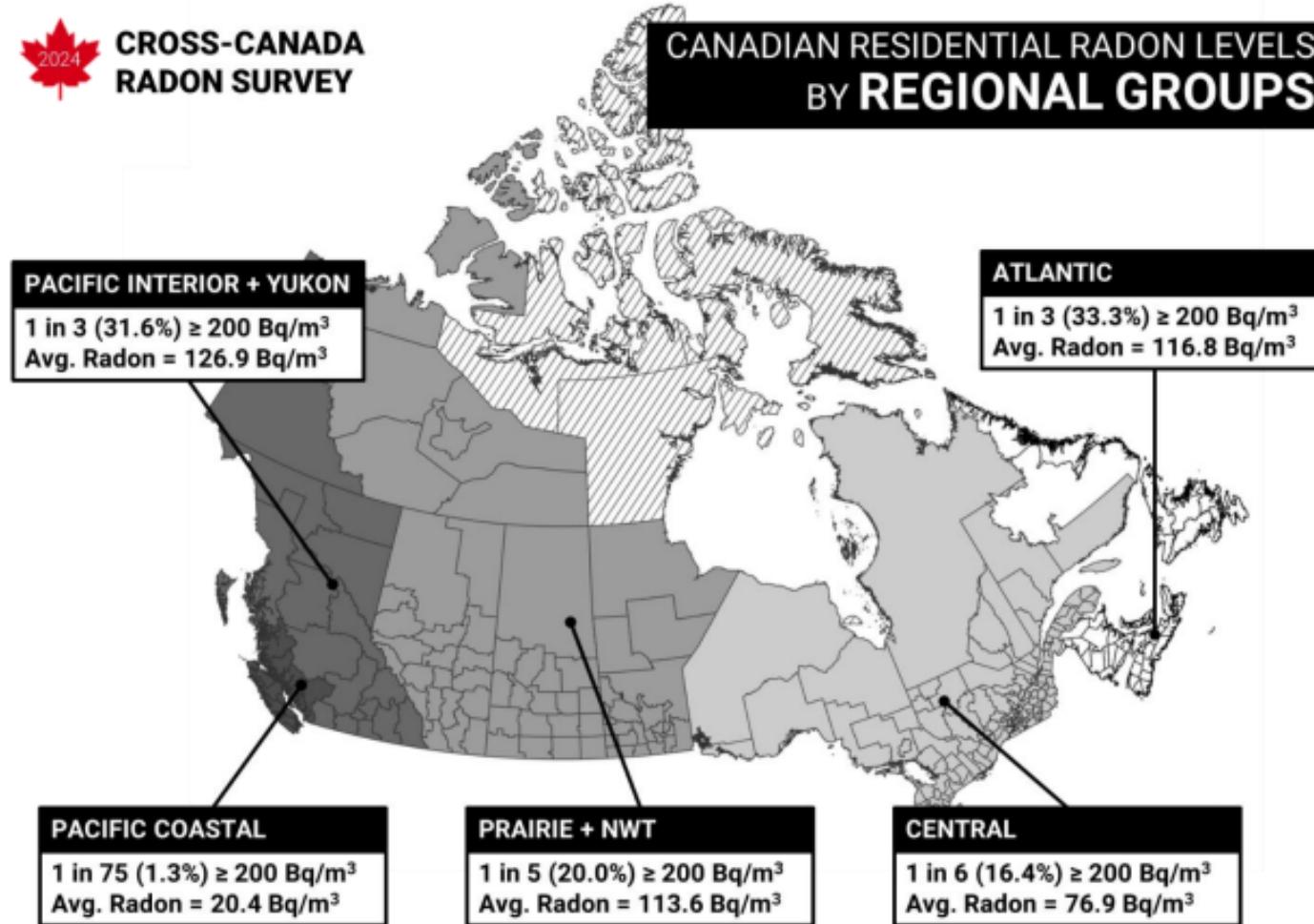
ÉTUDE
NATIONALE
EVICT RADON
NATIONAL
STUDY



Indoor radon levels - rise in Canada - decline in Sweden



CANADIAN RESIDENTIAL RADON LEVELS BY REGIONAL GROUPS



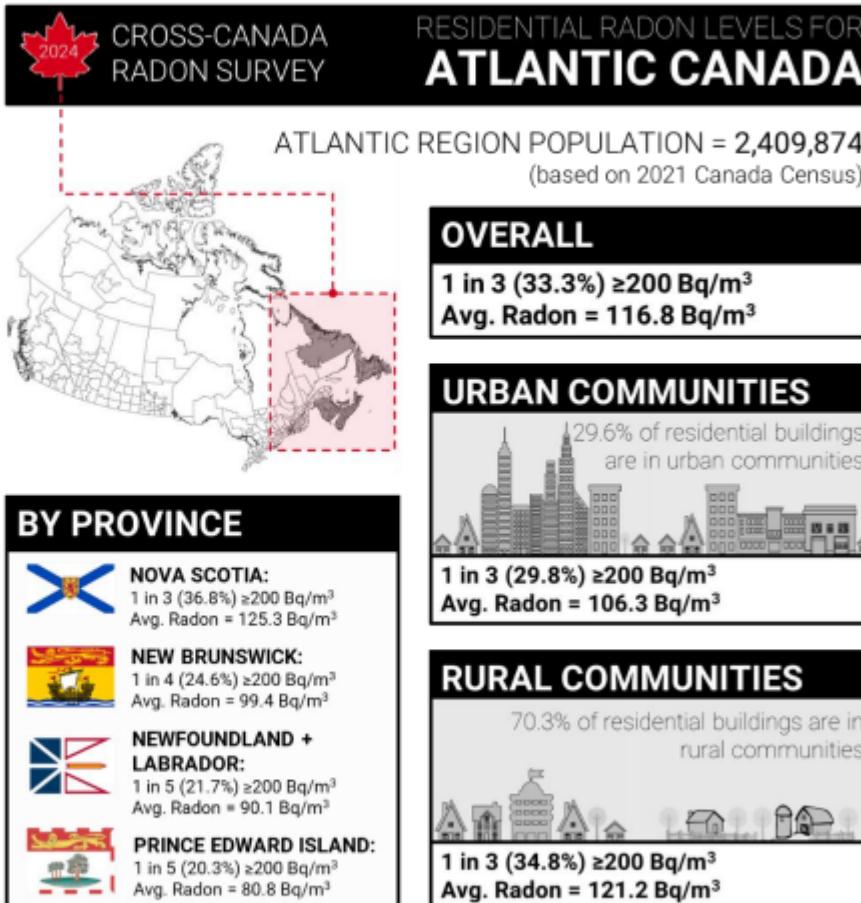
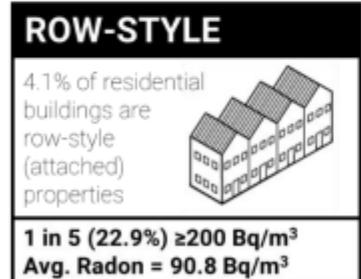
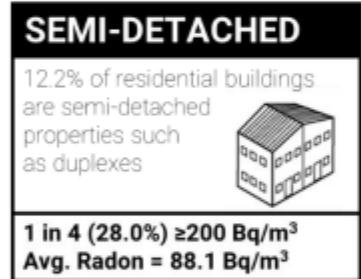
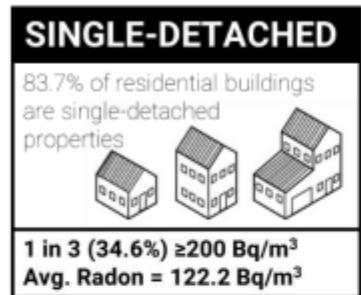
The **KEY FINDINGS** for a Canadian regional overview of residential radon levels are:

- 1 in 3 Atlantic properties are at or above 200 Bq/m³
- 1 in 6 Central properties are at or above 200 Bq/m³
- 1 in 5 Prairie and NT properties are at or above 200 Bq/m³
- 1 in 3 Pacific Interior and YT properties are at or above 200 Bq/m³
- 1 in 75 Pacific Coastal Canadian properties are at or above 200 Bq/m³

Atlantic Canadian residential radon levels are amongst the highest observed for any geographic area **in Canada** and should be considered a priority area for radon testing and mitigation

VI. RADON LEVELS IN ATLANTIC CANADA

The **Atlantic Canadian Region** encompasses the provinces of Nova Scotia (NS, pop. 969,383), New Brunswick (NB, pop. 775,610), Newfoundland and Labrador (NL, pop. 510,550), and Prince Edward Island (PEI, pop. 154,331), and contains 8% of all Canadian residential building types reported on in this study.



1 in 3 (33.3%) of Atlantic Region households contain radon levels at or above 200 Bq/m³, with an average radon level of 116.8 Bq/m³, the second-highest average level of household radon among all five Canadian regions. In total, 22.3% of Atlantic Canadian residential properties contained radon in the 100-199 Bq/m³ range.

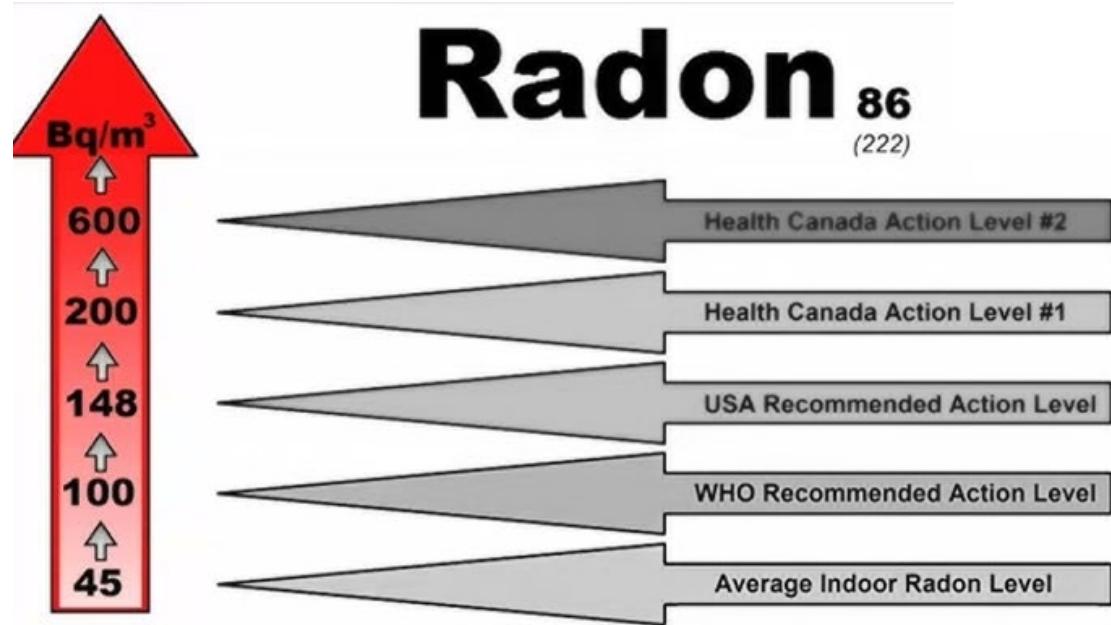


1 in 3 Atlantic properties
are at or above 200 Bq/m³

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NATIONAL
STUDY

RADON

ACTION LEVELS



200 Bq/m³ is like smoking 10 cigarettes a day

600 Bq/m³ is like smoking 30 cigarettes a day



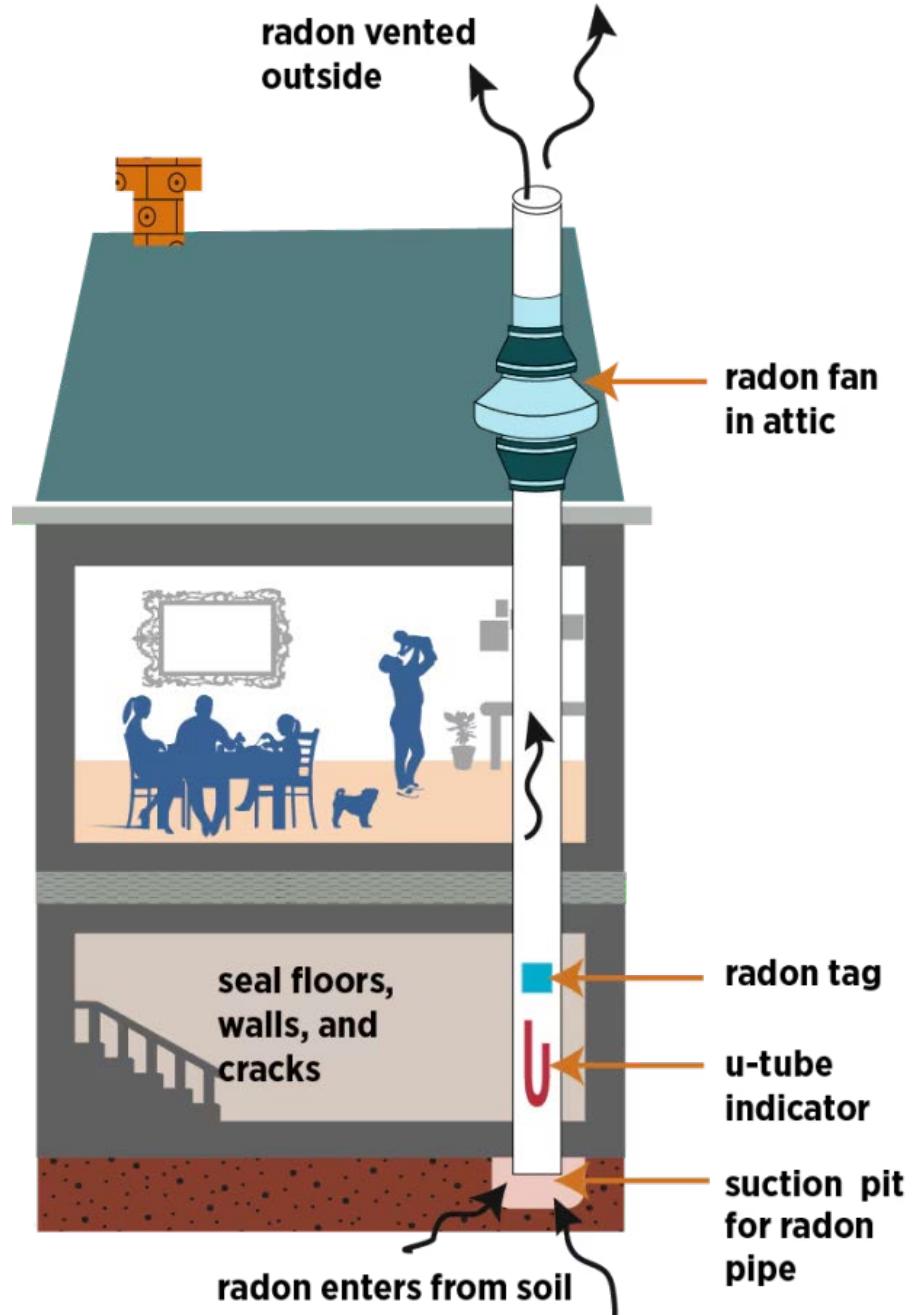
CROSS-CANADA RADON SURVEY

Atlantic Canada should be considered a priority area for radon testing and mitigation



RADON DETECTOR

Radon mitigation components



Which would you rather pay for?

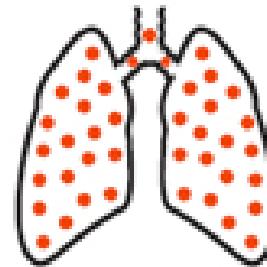
COST TO TREAT
LUNG CANCER
>\$70,000

RADON
MITIGATION COST
\$1,000 - \$2,000



Radon & Lung Cancer

SUMMARY



Radon is a colourless,
odourless and
tasteless gas

Radon is the leading
cause of lung cancer
in non-smokers



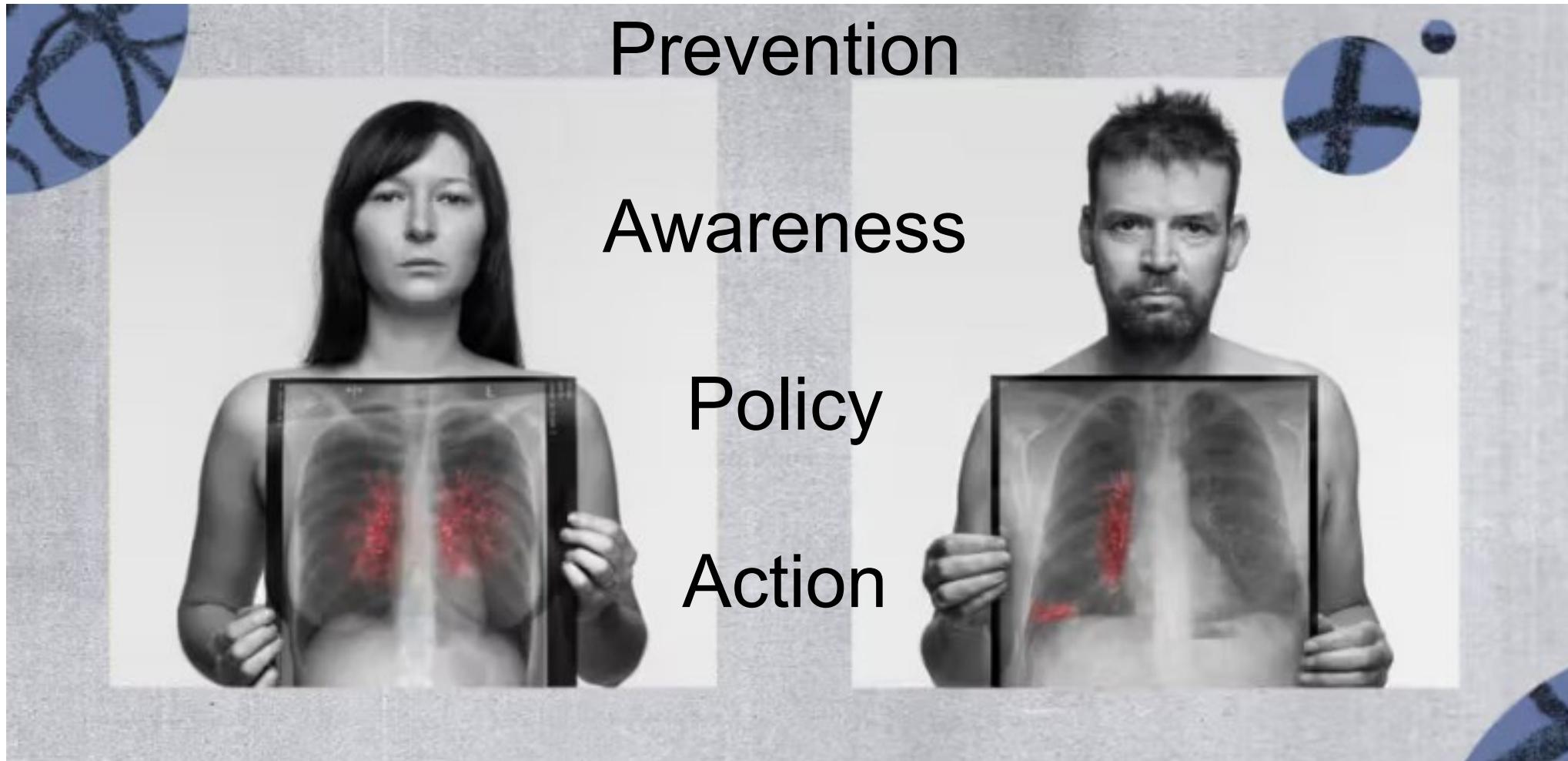
18% of Canadian
homes
have high
radon levels



The only way to know
if your home has a
problem is to test for it

Radon is a silent killer but a *PREVENTABLE* one

A PATIENT STORY



Radon is invisible. But our response to it shouldn't be.

Let's make it visible. Let's make it urgent. And let's make it matter.



November 2022 | Volume 22 | Number 6

Alison.Wallace@nshealth.ca

Cross-Canada Survey of Radon Exposure in the Residential Buildings of Urban and Rural Communities



2024 REPORT

Version 1.1 (CCSR.24.1.1), released October, 2024
crosscanadaradon.ca



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EVICT RADON
NATIONAL
STUDY

Made possible by funding from: Canadian Institutes of Health Research - Healthy Cities Research Initiative; Health Canada's National Radon Program; the Alberta Real Estate Foundation; and the Canadian Cancer Society.

Report prepared and published by the: Evict Radon National Study team (including researchers at the British Columbia Cancer Agency, the Arnie Charbonneau Cancer Institute at the University of Calgary, University of Saskatchewan, and Dalhousie University) in collaboration with the staff and researchers at Health Canada, CAREX Canada, and the British Columbia Centre for Disease Control.

<https://crosscanadaradon.ca/survey/>

