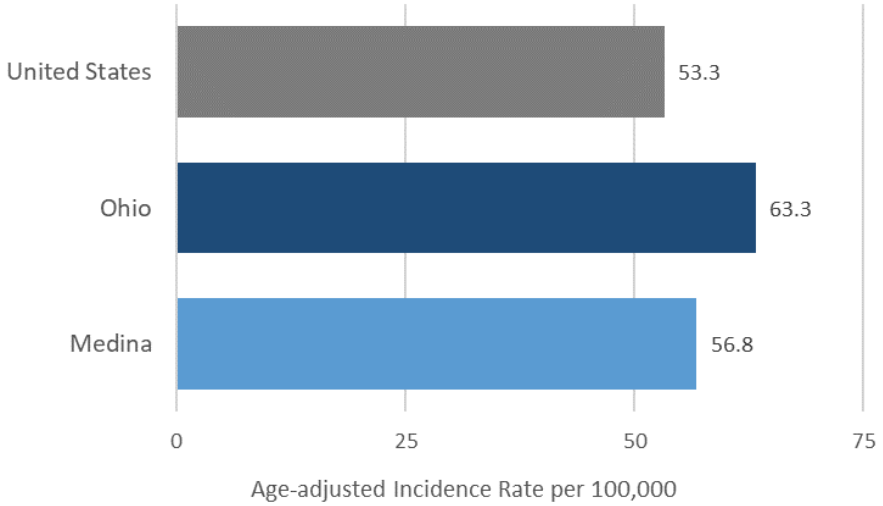
Lung and Bronchus Cancer Data Brief

Last revised: January 2026

Overview

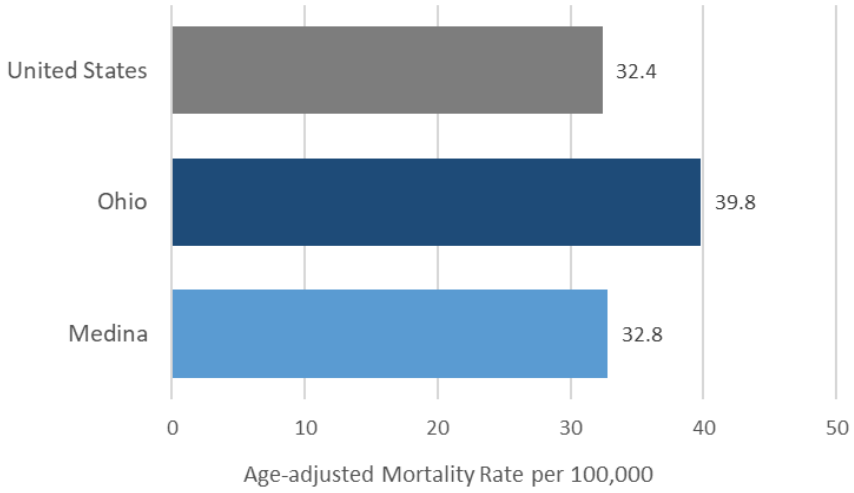
This report provides an overview of lung cancer in Medina County, including data on cancer incidence (new cases) and mortality (deaths), patterns, trends, early detection, and risk factors. Cancer disparities may be associated with lifestyle factors, lack of access to healthcare, later stage at diagnosis, inadequate treatment, or other risk factors that could be addressed through cancer prevention and early detection.

Medina County Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Comparison, 2018-2022



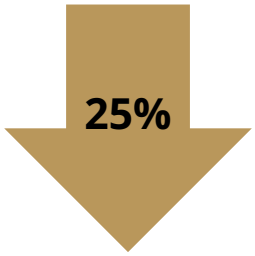
Lung and bronchus cancer is the **3rd leading cancer diagnosis** among Medina County residents. On average, **150 new cases** are diagnosed each year. Incidence rates among Medina County residents were **11% below** the state average from 2018-2022.

Medina County Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality Comparison, 2018-2022

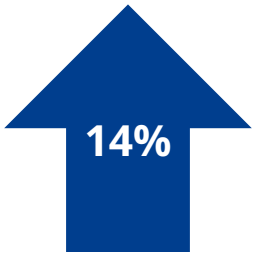


Lung and bronchus cancer is the **leading cause of cancer death** among Medina County residents. On average, **87 people die** each year. Mortality rates among Medina County residents were **21% below** the state average from 2018-2022.

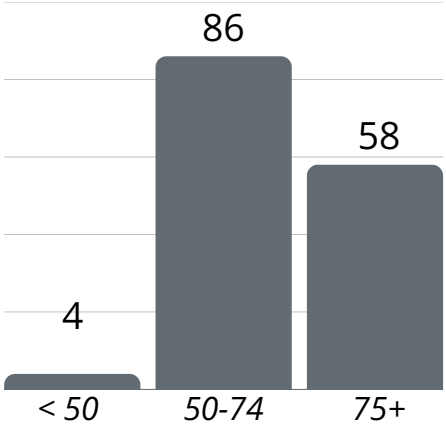
Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence (new cases)



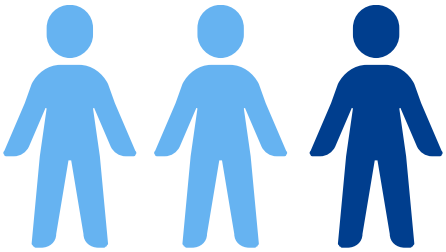
Trends:
Age-adjusted lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates among Medina County residents have decreased 25% between 2000-2004 and 2020-2022.



Patterns by Sex:
Age-adjusted lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates are **14% higher among males** compared to females in 2020-2022.

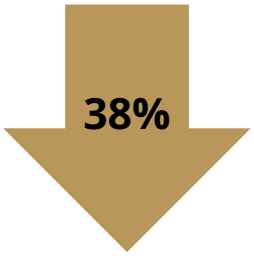


Patterns by Age Group:
The **highest number** of lung and bronchus cancer cases are diagnosed among adults **ages 50 to 74** in 2020-2022. This pattern has been consistent over the last 20 years.

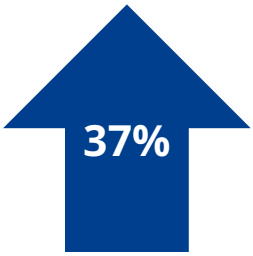


Stage at Diagnosis:
Approximately **2 in 3** cases of lung and bronchus cancer are diagnosed at a **late stage.** This pattern is consistent across sex, age groups and insurance status.

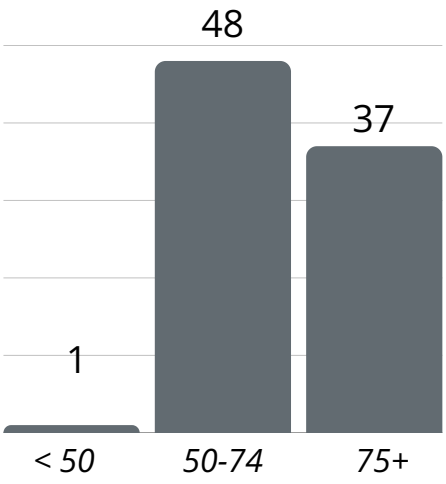
Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality (deaths)



Trends:
Age-adjusted lung and bronchus cancer mortality rates among Medina County residents **decreased 38%** between 2000-2004 and 2020-2022.



Patterns by Sex:
Age-adjusted lung and bronchus cancer mortality rates are **37% higher among males** compared to females in 2020-2022.



Patterns by Age:
Most deaths from lung bronchus cancer occur among adults **ages 50 to 74 and 75+** in 2020-2022. This pattern has remained the same during the last 20 years

Lung and Bronchus Cancer Screening

Cancer screening can detect some cancers early when treatment is often less intensive and more successful. The only recommended screening test for lung cancer is low-dose computed tomography (also called a low-dose CT scan, or LDCT). The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends yearly lung cancer screening with a LDCT for people who:

- Have a 20 pack-year or more of smoking history, *and*
- Smoke now or quit smoking within the last 15 years, *and*
- Between 50 and 80 years old.

Data on the prevalence of lung cancer screening is not available for Medina County residents.

Risk Factors for Lung and Bronchus Cancer

Smoking:

Cigarette smoking is the number one risk factor for lung cancer. In the United States, cigarette smoking is linked to about 80% to 90% of lung cancer deaths. Using other tobacco products such as cigars or pipes also increases the risk for lung cancer. Tobacco smoke is a toxic mix of more than 7,000 chemicals. Many are poisons. At least 70 are known to cause cancer in people or animals.

- **1 in 6** (16%) Medina County adults ages 18 or older are current smokers. This is **below** than the state average of 21% (CDC PLACES, 2023 Release).

Radon:

After smoking, radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States. Radon is a naturally occurring gas that forms in rocks, soil, and water. It cannot be seen, tasted, or smelled. When radon gets into homes or buildings through cracks or holes, it can get trapped and build up in the air inside. People who live or work in these homes and buildings breathe in high radon levels. Over long periods of time, radon can cause lung cancer.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set the action level at 4 pCi/L (picocuries of radon per liter of air). At this level or higher, it is highly recommended to install a radon mitigation system to reduce the radon level.

- Estimates from the Ohio Department of Health indicate mean indoor radon concentrations are less than 4pCi/L for nearly all zip codes in Medina County.

Cancer Data Definitions

Glossary

Age adjustment: *A statistical method used to compare rates among groups of people with different age compositions. This method applies a standard age composition to the groups being compared to remove the effect of age. Rates presented in this report are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.*

Incidence rate: *The number of new cases of a disease that occur in a defined population per 100,000 during a specified period of time. Incidence counts and rates in this report were based on newly diagnosed invasive cancers. Lung and bronchus cancer cases were defined as cases with an International Classification of Disease, version 10 (ICD-10) code of C34 listed as the site at diagnosis.*

Invasive cancer: *Cancer that has spread beyond the layer of cells where it first developed to involve adjacent tissues.*

Mortality rate: *The number of deaths that occur in a defined population per 100,000 during a specified period of time. Lung and bronchus cancer deaths were defined as decedents with an International Classification of Disease, version 10 (ICD-10) code of C34 listed as the underlying cause of death.*

Stage at diagnosis: *The degree to which a tumor has spread from its site of origin at the time of diagnosis. A system of summary staging is often used to group cases into the following stages:*

- *in situ − Noninvasive cancer that has not penetrated surrounding tissue.*
- *Local − A malignant tumor confined entirely to the organ of origin.*
- *Regional − A malignant tumor that has extended beyond the organ of origin directly into surrounding organs or tissues or into regional lymph nodes.*
- *Distant − A malignant tumor that has spread to parts of the body (distant organs, tissues, and/or lymph nodes) remote from the primary tumor.*
- *Unstaged/Missing − Insufficient information is available to determine the stage or extent of the disease at diagnosis.*

Stage Group: *Cancer stages are further collapsed into the following stage groupings:*

- *Early stage − Cancers diagnosed at the local stage.*
- *Late stage − Cancers diagnosed at the regional or distant stage.*

Data Sources

Ohio Department of Health (ODH) County Cancer Profiles: *Age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates for Medina County, Ohio, and the United States were obtained from the ODH County Cancer Profiles. Available at: https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/ohio-cancer-incidence-surveillance-system/countyprofiles/medina-county.*

Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS): *Cancer incidence data were provided by OCISS, the central cancer registry for Ohio, and accessed through the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse. OCISS is supported in part by the State of Ohio and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Program of Cancer Registries, cooperative agreement number NU58DP006284. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the Medina County Health Department and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Ohio Department of Health or the CDC. 2022 data was considered preliminary and subject to change at the time this report was created.*

DataOhio Portal: *The DataOhio Portal displays the platform's public datasets and facilitates the request, approval and delivery of secured datasets. With the ability to easily browse and view data, the Portal allows the public to access information with transparency and ease, thereby improving customer interactions with state agencies and institutions. This was the data source for cancer deaths among Medina County residents occurring between 2010 and 2022. 2022 data was considered preliminary and subject to change at the time this report was created.*

CDC WONDER: *Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (WONDER) -- is an internet system that makes the information resources of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) available to public health professionals and the public at large. It provides access to a wide array of public health information which includes mortality data. This was the data source for cancer deaths occurring among Medina County residents in 2000 to 2009 and cancer deaths occurring among Ohio residents from 2000 to 2021.*

CDC PLACES: *CDC PLACES is a free web tool that provides chronic disease and other health-related data for all U.S. counties. PLACES: Local Data for Better Health, County Data 2023 release was used for risk factor estimates.*

Population Estimates: *Estimates for 2000-2009 are revised bridged-race intercensal estimates of the July 1 resident population. Estimates for 2010-2020 are bridged-race Vintage 2020 postcensal estimates of the July 1 resident population. These estimates were prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics. The data for Medina County were accessed and downloaded from the CDC WONDER website.*

Ohio Department of Health Radon Education and Licensing Program: *County and Zip Code estimates for Mean Indoor Radon Concentrations can be found at: https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/radon-education-and-licensing-program/Radon-Data*

Questions about this report can be directed to the Medina County Health Department by emailing: epidemiology@medinahealth.org

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MEDINA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
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