

# Lung Cancer Diagnosis Report

Reset

## Dashboard

Observations

Recommendations

Lung Cancer

All

Age Group

All

Gender

All



87.38%

62.95

Fatigue

Alcohol Consuming

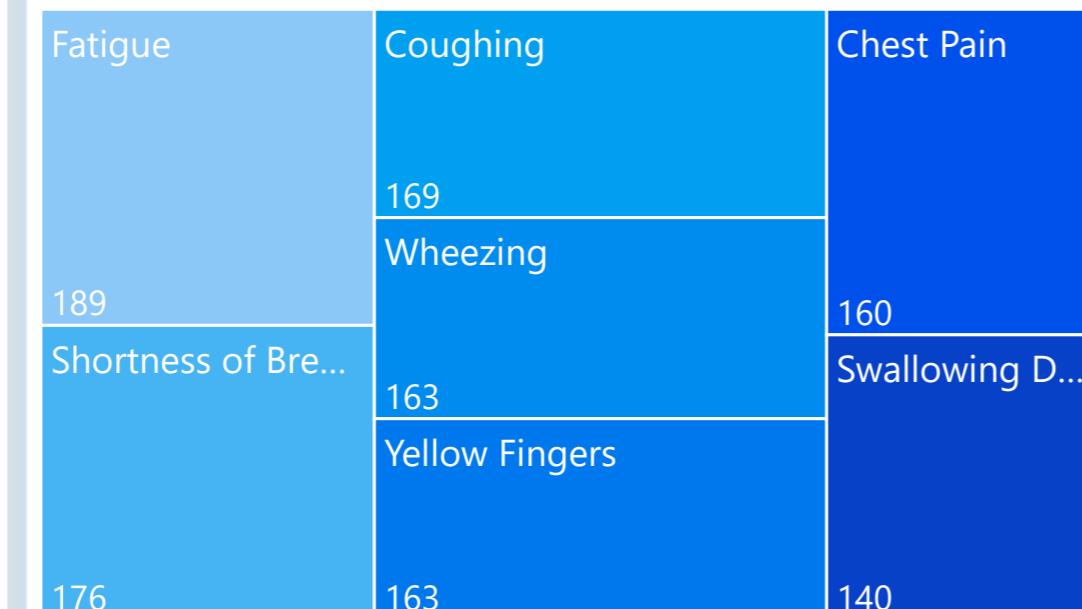
% Diagnosed with Lung Cancer

Average Age of Lung Cancer Patients

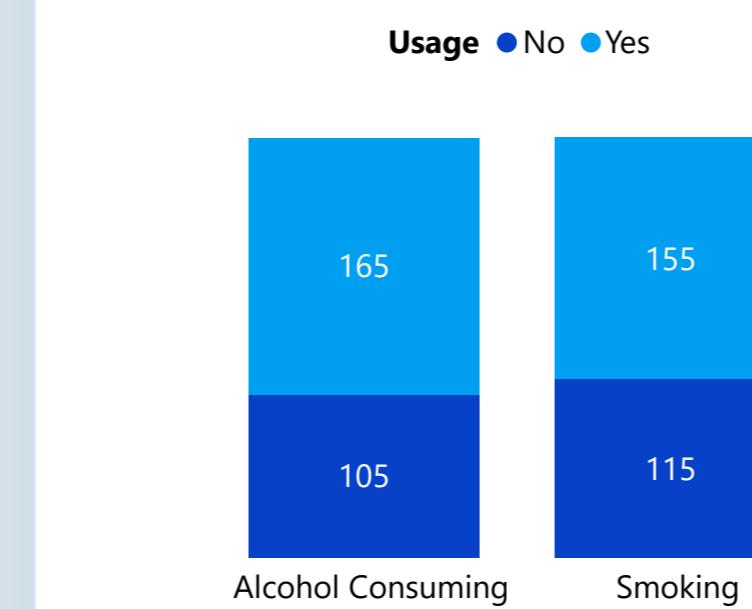
Most Common Diagnosed Symptom

Leading Behavioral Risk Factor

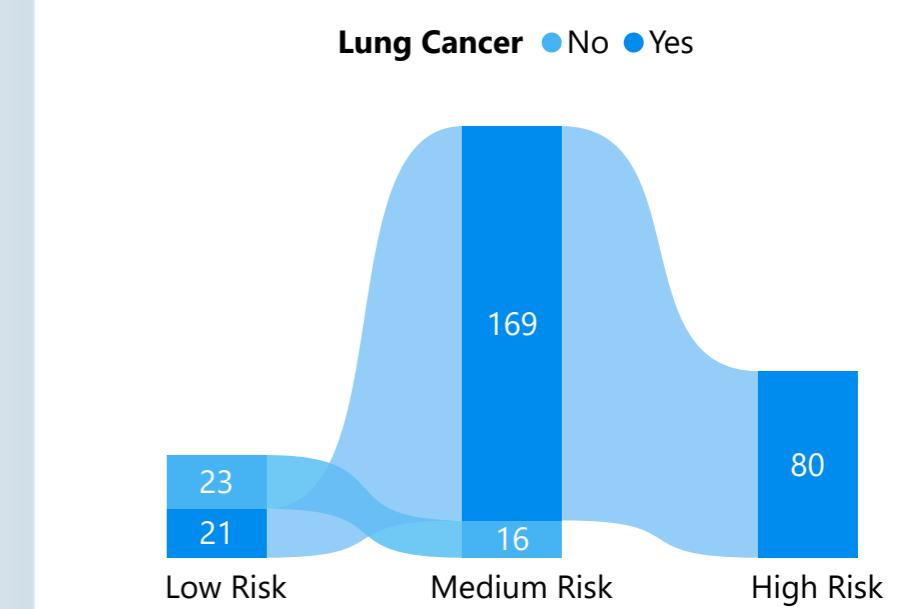
### Symptom Distribution Among Diagnosed



### Lung Cancer Diagnosis by Substance Usage



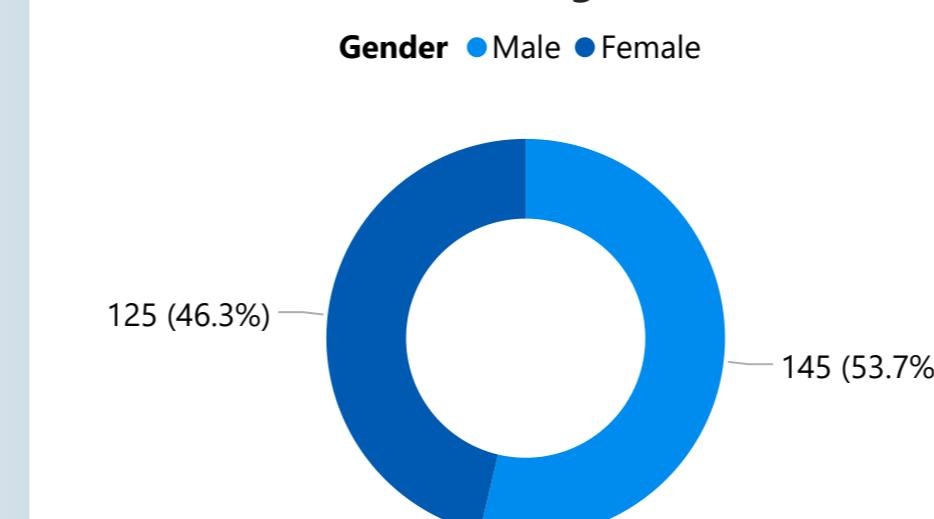
### Risk Level Breakdown



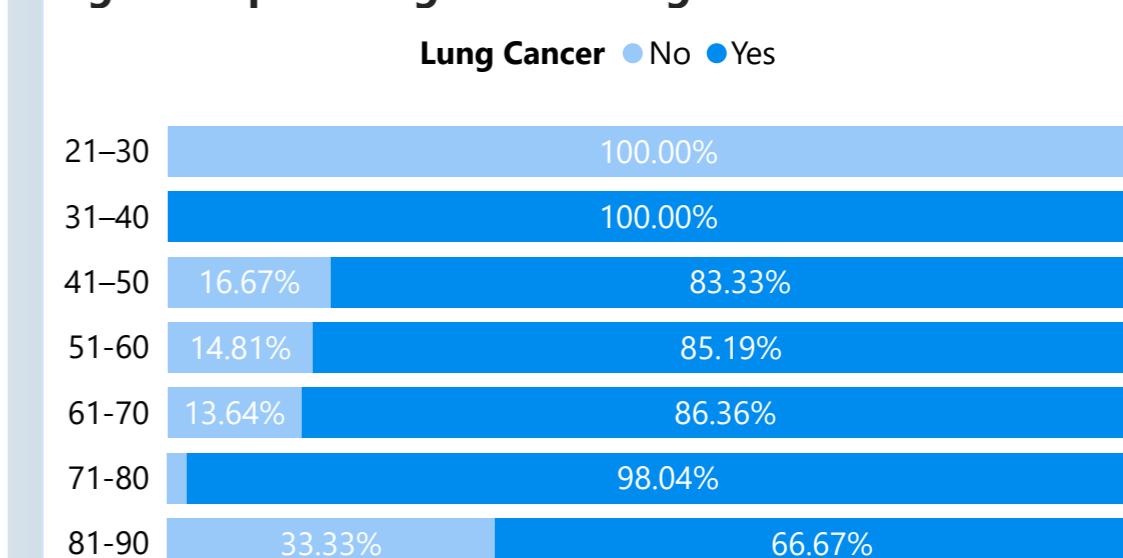
### Behavioural Risk Matrix

Behaviour	No	Yes
Smoking	115	155
Peer Pressure	125	145
Chronic Disease	128	142
Anxiety	128	142
Alcohol Consuming	105	165
Total	601	749

### Gender Distribution of Diagnosed Cases



### Age Group vs Lung Cancer Diagnosis



# Lung Cancer Diagnosis Report

Dashboard

Observations

Recommendations

## Observations

### 1. High Symptom Concentration in Fatigue and Respiratory Issues

**Fatigue** (189), **shortness of breath** (176), and **coughing** (169) were the most common symptoms among diagnosed individuals. These indicators consistently appeared across the majority of confirmed cases.

### 2. High Diagnosis Rates Among Smokers and Alcohol Consumers

Of the 270 diagnosed participants, 155 reported smoking, and 165 reported alcohol consumption — indicating a **strong link between substance use and diagnosis**.

### 3. Peer Pressure and Anxiety Are Strong Behavioural Flags

145 diagnosed individuals experienced **peer pressure**, and 142 reported **anxiety** — making them the top behavioural traits among those with lung cancer, alongside chronic disease.

### 4. Risk Level Classification Accurately Predicts Lung Cancer

The **High Risk** category had a 100% diagnosis rate (80/80). The **Medium Risk** category had 91.35% diagnosed, while the **Low Risk** category had a more even distribution (21 diagnosed / 22 undiagnosed).



## Observations

### 5. Diagnosis Rate Sharply Increases from Age 41

Participants under 40 had **0% diagnosis**, while those in the **51–70 age range** had diagnosis rates above 85%. The highest prevalence was in the **71–80** group at **98.04%**.

### 6. Males Show Slightly Higher Lung Cancer Prevalence

Out of 270 diagnosed cases, **145 were male (53.7%)**, compared to **125 females (46.3%)**. While the gap isn't large, it's notable enough for demographic targeting.

### 7. Overall Diagnosis Rate is Alarmingly High

An **87.38%** lung cancer diagnosis rate (270 out of 309) reflects an extreme prevalence within this population — suggesting the dataset is highly focused on high-risk individuals.

### 8. Average Age of Diagnosed Participants is 63

This aligns with trends seen globally, reinforcing that **lung cancer risk increases with age**, especially from the sixth decade of life onward.

# Lung Cancer Diagnosis Report



## Recommendations

### 1. Start Early Checks for Common Symptoms

Because many diagnosed patients showed signs like **fatigue, coughing, and shortness of breath**, I suggest starting regular health checks for people with these symptoms to catch issues early.

### 2. Educate People About Smoking and Alcohol Risks

Since **smoking and alcohol** use are common among those with lung cancer, I recommend creating simple awareness programs to **help people understand the risks and get support to quit**.

### 3. Include Mental Health in Health Screenings

Many people with lung cancer also deal with **anxiety and stress**. Adding questions about mental health during regular check-ups can help find at-risk people early.

### 4. Use Risk Scores to Spot High-Risk People

Since the **High Risk group** had the most cancer cases, I recommend using a risk rating system to help doctors **focus on people who need screening the most**.

## Recommendations

### 5. Focus Preventive Efforts on the 50+ Age Bracket

With diagnosis rates exceeding 85% for participants aged 51–80, I recommend concentrating **preventive care and public health campaigns** on individuals within this age range.

### 6. Tailor Public Health Messaging by Gender

Although the male-to-female diagnosis gap is narrow, **gender-specific health campaigns** — particularly targeting men — can slightly improve early diagnosis rates.

### 7. Use Data with a Broader Mix of Cases

Since nearly **9 out of 10 people** in this dataset had lung cancer, future surveys should aim for **more balanced data** to reflect real-world cases better.

### 8. Begin Lung Health Checks from Age 50

Since the **average age of people diagnosed is 63**, and many cases appear **from age 50 upward**, I suggest starting **regular lung health screenings at age 50** for people who show signs like fatigue or who engage in risky habits like smoking and excessive consumption of alcohol.