**Introduction**

Lung cancer and histologic types.

Paper on importance of early detection of lung cancer – therefore suggesting the importance of early detection programs and identifying populations most at risk/ areas or hospital systems that are being stressed the most.

**Data Collection & Preparation**

The following were the histologic codes, as determined by the third edition of the *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology* used in the analysis1. Only invasive/ metastatic cancer cases were considered (“/3”). Small cell carcinoma was classified under 8002 and 8041-5. Adenocarcinoma was classified under 8050, 8140-1, 8143-4, 8145, 8147, 8201, 8250-5, 8260, 8262, 8290, 8310, 8320, 8323, 8333, 8401, 8441, 8470, 8480-1, 8490, 8507, 8550-1 and 8570-6. Squamous cell carcinoma was classified under 8051-2, 8070-6, 8083-4, 8094, 8120, 8123 and 8130. Adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma are the two major types of non-small cell histologic types. Other non-small cell carcinoma were classified under 8003-4, 8012-4, 8021-2, 8030-3, 8046, 8082, 8200, 8240-6, 8249, 8430, 8560 and 8562. Sarcomas, non-specified carcinomas, and other specified types were excluded due to their limited prevalence among the population and lack of relation to the four categories defined above.

**Analysis**

**Model**

**Results**

**Discussion**

**Conclusion**

**References**

1 ICD-0-3 citation