

On February 10, 2022, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (Medicare) updated their coverage determination of low-dose CT (LDCT) lung cancer screening. Coverage began immediately. This policy has significantly expanded who can access lung cancer screening with Medicare without cost-sharing.

Below are some of the frequently asked questions about Medicare coverage for lung cancer screening:

Which Medicare patients are eligible for lung cancer screening? Medicare has decided that there is sufficient evidence for annual LDCT lung cancer screening coverage among Medicare beneficiaries who fit the following criteria:

- Age 50-77 years
- No current signs or symptoms of lung disease
- Tobacco smoking history of at least 20 pack-years (pack-years are calculated by multiplying the number of packs smoked per day by number of years smoked)
- Current or former smokers who have quit within the last 15 years

Why did the Medicare coverage of CT lung cancer screening change? Previously, low-dose CT lung cancer screenings were only covered for Medicare patients aged 55-77 with at least a 30 pack-year smoking history who currently smoke or have quit within the last 15 years. Based on a updated review of the evidence on lung cancer screening, Medicare expanded the eligibility criteria, allowing more patients who are considered to be at high risk for lung cancer to have access to this lifesaving screening.

What must physicians do so that their Medicare patients can be screened for lung cancer? Physicians must provide an order for screening to Medicare after having a lung cancer screening counseling and shared decision making discussion with patient. This visit includes:

- Confirmation that patients meet the high-risk definition
- A discussion with the Medicare patient regarding the benefits and harms of screening; information regarding follow-up to the screening; the risks of over-diagnosis and radiation exposure; and a warning that a false positive diagnosis could occur.
- Counseling on the importance of being screened each year and the impact of other possible causes of death with lung cancer
- Counseling on the importance of quitting smoking, or staying quit, including information on Medicare-covered cessation services

Where can Medicare patients be screened for lung cancer? To be an eligible screening facility, a site must:

- Use the proper level low-dose CT scans
- Use a standardized lung nodule identification, classification and reporting system
- To search for LDCT screening sites, you can visit: <https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/Lung-Cancer-Screening-Resources/LCS-Locator-Tool>

When does this new coverage start? This expanded coverage began on Feb. 10, 2022.

Can patients who are not enrolled in Medicare receive lung cancer screening? Many private health insurance plans cover lung cancer screening without cost-sharing, but eligibility criteria varies based on the type of plan you have.

- [Decision Memo for Screening for Lung Cancer with Low Dose Computed Tomography \(LDCT\) ` \(CAG-00439N\)](#)
- [Lung Cancer Screenings: Coverage in Health Insurance Plans](#)

Resources

¹The American Lung Association submitted the following comments during this comment period:

- Lung Cancer Patient Advocacy Groups [Letter to CMS](#) (10-8-14)
- American Lung Association Comments to CMS re: [Lung Cancer Screening in Medicare](#) (3-12-14)
- American Lung Association & ACS CAN Joint Comments to Medicare Committee (4-30-14)
- Comments to CMS with LUNGCan re: [Lung Cancer Screening Coverage](#) (3-3-2014)

² See <http://www.cancer.gov/clinicaltrials/noteworthy-trials/nlst>

³ See <http://www.lung.org/assets/documents/lung-disease/lung-cancer/lung-cancer-screening-implementation.pdf>