

What is LDCT? Faster, Easier and Safer.

Low Dose Computed Tomography, or LDCT, is a fast, painless, noninvasive test that can spot lung cancer very early in its course, while it is still highly treatable. LDCT uses 90% less ionizing radiation than standard CT, making it safe for most high-risk patients to have annually, even those with pacemakers. LDCT takes just a few minutes to get high-resolution details of the lungs and chest, capturing even the tiniest nodules better than a standard chest x-ray. Clinical data shows that LDCT screening can cut lung cancer deaths by 20%, or one in five. That's significant, especially if you are the one in five.

How Do You Get LDCT Screening? Talk to Your Doctor.

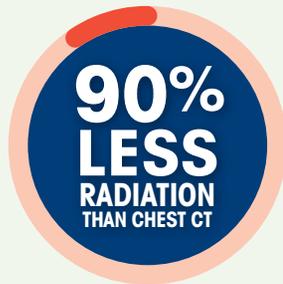
No one is judging you for smoking. So have an honest conversation with your doctor about your smoking history and find out if LDCT screening from RAO is right for you. It's information that can save your life.

Don't wait. Stay ahead of cancer. Make an appointment with your doctor today.



Low-Dose CT Lung Cancer Screening

A Life-Saving Test for
Current & Former
Heavy Smokers



Medical Imaging Center

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High-Field MRI • MR Angiography • MRI Enterography
Breast MRI • CT (Cat Scan) • CT Angiography
CT Enterography • CT Guided Injections (SI joint, facet)
Low Dose CT Screening • Ultrasound
X-Ray • Fluoroscopy

TimberRidge Imaging Center

9521 S.W. Highway 200

High Performance Open MRI • MR Angiography
Cardiac Scoring • CT (Cat Scan) • CT Angiography
CT Enterography • Low Dose CT Screening
3D Mammography • DEXA (Bone Densitometry) • Ultrasound
Breast Ultrasound • Ultrasound-Guided Breast Biopsy
Fluoroscopy • X-Ray



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Why is Lung Cancer Screening Important? Because Early Discovery Saves Lives.

Lung cancer is the #1 cause of cancer death among Americans, and 80-90% of cases occur in current and former heavy smokers. Discovering lung cancer *before* it causes symptoms is crucial for successful treatment, because once a chronic cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, unexplained weight loss, chest pain and/or excess or bloody phlegm appear, cancer could be progressed or may have spread to other areas.

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Who is Considered High Risk?

High-risk patients are people ages 55-77 who have a 30 pack-year smoking history. A pack year is the number of packs smoked daily times the numbers of years spent smoking.

People with a family or personal history of a lung disease like asthma may be considered high-risk at age 50 with a 20 pack-year history.

Ex-smokers remain at elevated risk, so if you quit smoking within the last 15 years, use the same risk equations above. Lung cancer usually starts out tiny and spreads over time, so early discovery is still important after you quit.



✓ **55-77**
YEARS OLD?

✓ **SMOKED**
IN THE PAST
15 YEARS?

✓ **SMOKED A PACK PER**
DAY FOR 30 YEARS?
OR 2 PACKS A DAY
FOR 15 YEARS?

Quiz Yourself

Do you answer "yes" to all the questions above?

With a doctor's referral, most people meeting the criteria who are still symptom-free can get 100% of their LDCT covered by Medicare.