

Mexico: symptom awareness and attitudes to lung cancer Findings from a global study

Overview

Lung cancer is the most common cancer in the world. Around 1.8 million people are diagnosed with lung cancer each year, and around 1.6 million people die from it.¹ In Mexico there were an estimated 8,439 lung cancer cases and an estimated 7,608 lung cancer deaths in 2012.² The Global Lung Cancer Coalition (GLCC) is an alliance of patient organisations committed to increasing awareness and understanding of lung cancer and campaigning to improve lung cancer outcomes for all.

The GLCC's Patient Charter asserts the right of all lung cancer patients to: be treated with dignity and respect; be free of blame and stigma for having the disease and to have their disease de-stigmatised; have access to quality health care; informed self-determination; physical and mental integrity; and confidentiality and privacy.

In 2017, the GLCC commissioned a multi-national study to understand attitudes towards lung cancer and levels of symptom awareness among the public. The study was undertaken in 25 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA.

Key findings

Symptom recognition

- One in five people (21%) were unable to name any symptoms of lung cancer. Globally, four out of ten people (42%) were unable to name any symptoms of lung cancer
- On average, people in Mexico could only name two symptoms of lung cancer
- The three most commonly named symptoms were a cough (50%), shortness of breath (47%) and coughing up more spit or phlegm (23%)
- In 2013 the three most frequently mentioned symptoms of lung cancer in Mexico were a cough (33%), breathlessness (27%) and an ache or pain when coughing or breathing (10%)

Attitudes towards lung cancer

- One in five people (22%) in Mexico agreed that they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than other forms of cancer. Globally, one in five (21%) people agreed that they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than other forms of cancer
- Men are generally less sympathetic than women towards people with lung cancer, and younger people are more sympathetic than older people

The GLCC is calling for global action to:

- Increase recognition of lung cancer symptoms through public awareness campaigns
- Improve public education and understanding around lung cancer and its causes
- Reduce stigma around lung cancer so that people are not discouraged from reporting symptoms early

Methodology

The GLCC commissioned market research agency Populus to undertake an online survey of adults across 25 countries. The survey samples included at least 1,000 adults (per country) and data was weighted using age, gender and region to produce a representative sample in each country.



Respondents were told that: “Lung cancer is mainly caused by smoking cigarettes and other tobacco products” and asked to what extent they agreed with the statement: “I have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than for other types of cancer.” They were then also asked to name as many lung cancer symptoms as they could think of unprompted.

Awareness of lung cancer symptoms

Raising awareness of lung cancer symptoms is vital because treatment is more likely to be successful if lung cancer is diagnosed early. Respondents to the survey were asked to name as many symptoms of lung cancer as they could think of.

The study found that symptom awareness could be improved. One in five people (21%) were unable to name any symptoms at all. The most commonly named symptom of lung cancer was a cough (50%), followed by shortness of breath (47%) and coughing up more spit or phlegm (23%). In 2013 the three most frequently mentioned symptoms of lung cancer in Mexico were a cough (33%), breathlessness (27%) and an ache or pain when coughing or breathing (10%)

Table 1. Most commonly named lung cancer symptoms, 2017

	Total	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Cough	50%	46%	55%	45%	49%	52%	57%	52%
Shortness of breath	47%	46%	48%	49%	45%	45%	57%	39%
Coughing up more spit or phlegm	23%	17%	28%	20%	23%	23%	25%	25%
Tiredness	21%	21%	22%	19%	19%	23%	30%	19%
Chest pain	21%	20%	23%	21%	21%	23%	24%	14%
Weight loss/loss of appetite	14%	13%	15%	13%	13%	10%	24%	13%
Loss of voice without sore throat	8%	6%	10%	9%	8%	7%	13%	2%
Repeated chest infections	4%	3%	6%	6%	4%	4%	5%	3%
Other symptoms	37%	37%	36%	33%	34%	37%	39%	48%
Incorrect symptom	15%	15%	15%	17%	15%	15%	15%	10%
Don't know/ I am not aware of any symptoms	21%	24%	18%	21%	21%	22%	17%	20%

On average, people could only name two symptoms of lung cancer. Women were, on average, slightly better than men at naming symptoms, as shown in the chart below:

Table 2. Average number of lung cancer symptoms named by age and gender, 2017

	Total	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Average number of symptoms mentioned (all respondents)	2.26	2.1	2.42	2.14	2.16	2.24	2.73	2.15

Attitudes to lung cancer

More than eight out of ten cases of lung cancer are linked to smoking³, creating stigma around the disease. This is a problem not only because thousands of people develop lung cancer who have never smoked, but also because people who have smoked may feel guilty and delay talking to their doctor about potential symptoms.

The GLCC believes that everyone - no matter what the cause of their cancer - deserves to have high quality treatment and care. No one deserves to have lung cancer. If lung cancer can be picked up early then it improves people's chance of successful treatment and survival.

To understand attitudes to lung cancer, participants were told that: “Lung cancer is mainly caused by smoking cigarettes and other tobacco products”. They were then asked whether or not, bearing this in mind, they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than other types of cancer.

In all the countries surveyed, the majority of adults rejected the idea that they are less sympathetic to people with lung cancer than other cancers. However, on average across the globe, one in five (21%) people agreed that they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than other forms of cancer. In Mexico, 22% of people agreed that they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer than other forms of cancer.

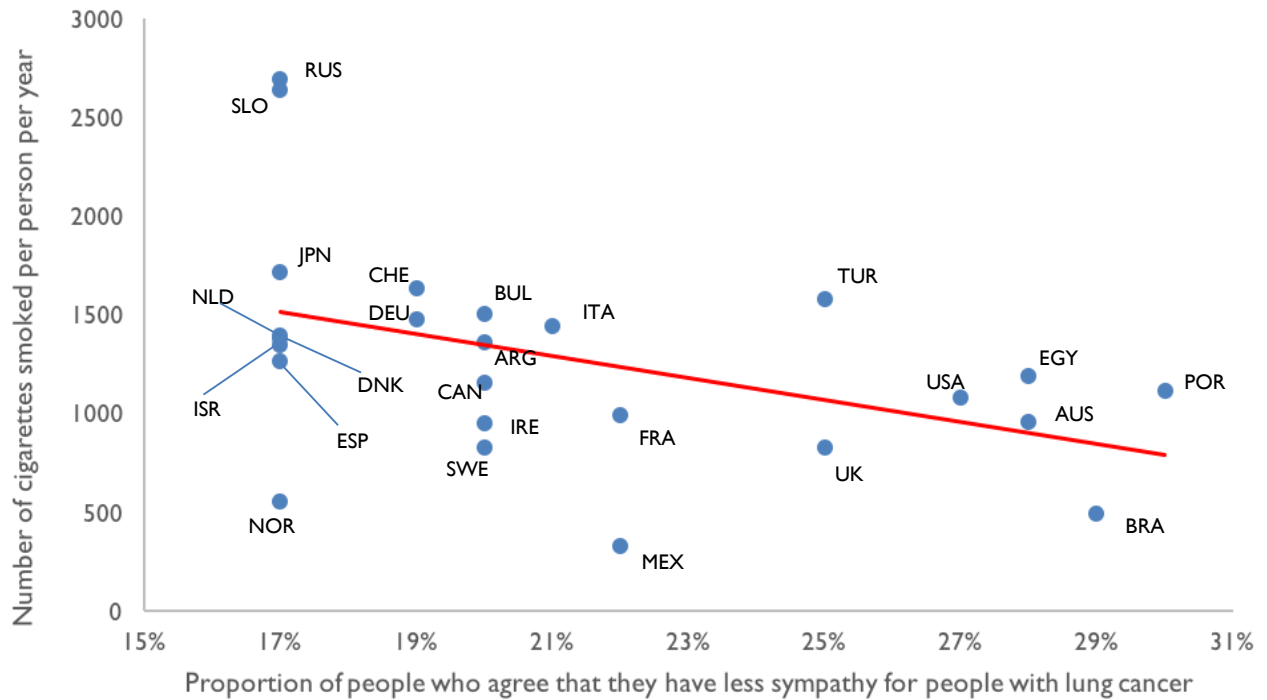
Men in Mexico are generally less sympathetic than women towards people with lung cancer, and younger people are more sympathetic than older people.

Table 3. Attitudes to lung cancer by age and gender, 2017

	Total	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Net: Agree	22%	25%	20%	20%	21%	23%	24%	26%
Net: Disagree	48%	43%	53%	49%	46%	49%	47%	55%
Strongly agree	11%	12%	10%	10%	9%	11%	13%	13%
Tend to agree	11%	13%	10%	10%	12%	12%	12%	13%
Neither agree nor disagree	30%	32%	27%	32%	33%	28%	29%	18%
Tend to disagree	13%	12%	15%	15%	12%	13%	15%	12%
Strongly disagree	35%	31%	38%	33%	34%	35%	31%	43%

There is a statistically significant correlation between those countries with lower cigarette consumption⁴ and higher proportions of people agreeing that they have less sympathy for people with lung cancer.

Chart 1. Number of cigarettes smoked versus sympathy for people with lung cancer, 2017



More information

Established in 2001, the GLCC comprises 37 non-government patient organisations from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK and US.

The Mexican member of the GLCC is Respirando con Valor.

The GLCC promotes global understanding of lung cancer and the right of patients to effective early detection, better treatment and supportive care. By serving as the international voice of lung cancer patients, the GLCC is committed to improving disease outcomes for all.

For more information about this study and the work of the GLCC please visit:

www.lungcancercoalition.org or email our secretariat at: glcc@roycastle.org

Populus is a founder member of the British Polling Council and abides by its rules. Further information at www.populus.co.uk.

REFERENCES

- ¹ World Health Organization, Cancer Fact sheet, February 2017
- ² Global Lung Cancer Coalition, Atlas, October 2017
- ³ The Tobacco Atlas, Smoking's death toll, accessed September 2017
- ⁴ Euromonitor, International Global Market Information, 2014