



P3.417: Lung Cancer Awareness and Risk Perception Among Adolescents and Informal Transport Workers in Southwest Nigeria



IASLC 2026 World
Conference on Lung Cancer

SEPTEMBER 12 - 15, 2026
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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INTRODUCTION

- Lung cancer (LC) is the leading cause of cancer mortality worldwide (>1.8 million deaths annually).
- In Nigeria and other lower-middle-income countries, outcomes remain poor due to - **Late diagnosis, limited awareness, and restricted access to diagnostic services**
- Misconceptions, fatalistic beliefs, and symptom overlap with tuberculosis contribute to **Delayed care-seeking** and **extremely late detection**.
- Understanding awareness and exposure patterns is essential for effective prevention.
- This study evaluated:
 - Lung cancer awareness, Risk factor exposure, Risk perception, Impact of a brief educational intervention**

METHODS

Participants: 130 total
Students: n = 74 (Ogun State)
Commercial tricycle riders: n = 56 (Lagos State)

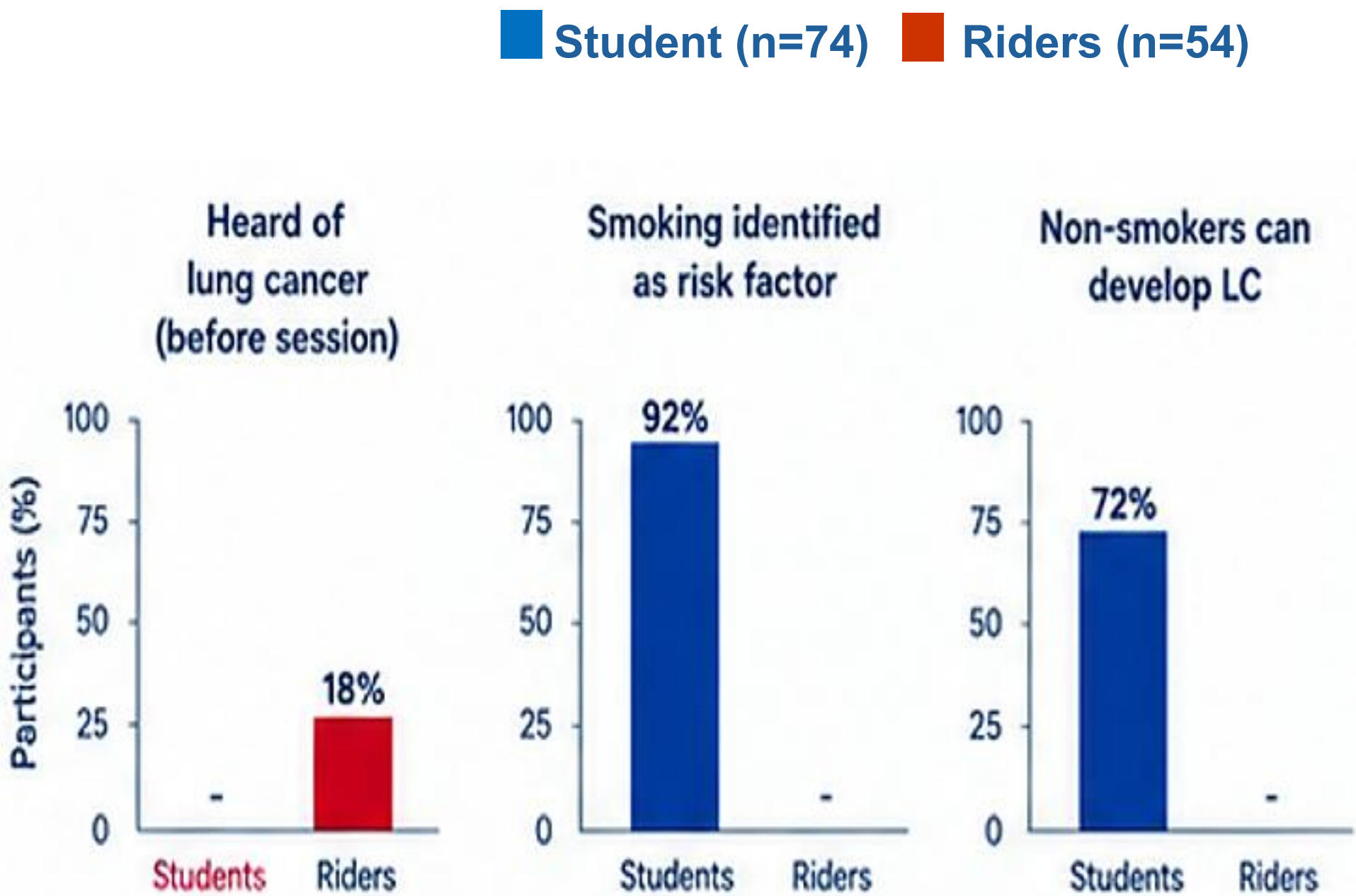
Educational Intervention: 45-minute health education lecture on LC risk factors, Symptoms, Prevention and Early detection + interactive discussions

Assessment: Structured electronic questionnaire (Post-intervention) on awareness, risk factors, symptom recognition, exposure, and Health-seeking attitudes

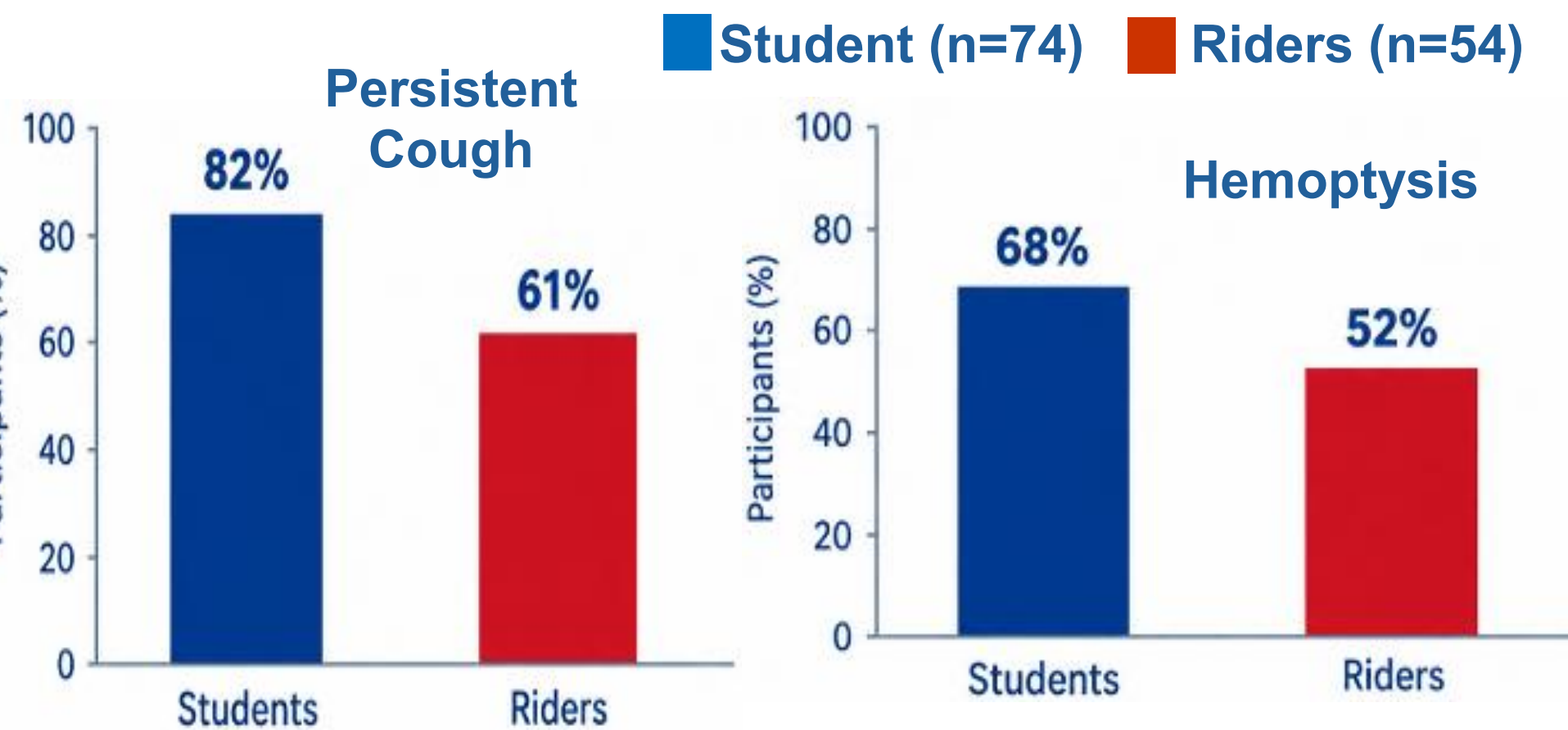
Descriptive statistics

RESULTS (n = 130)

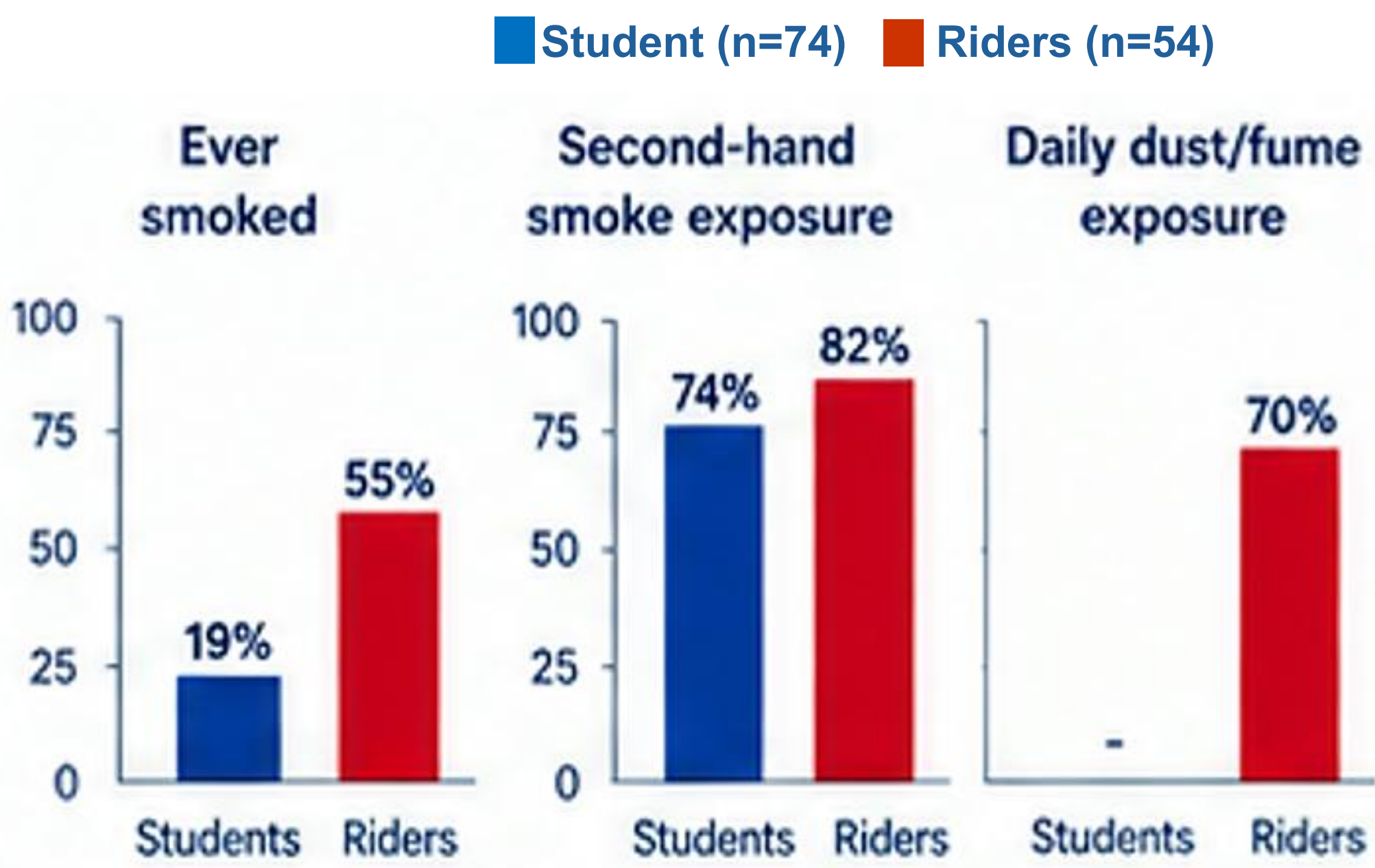
A. AWARENESS & RISK FACTORS



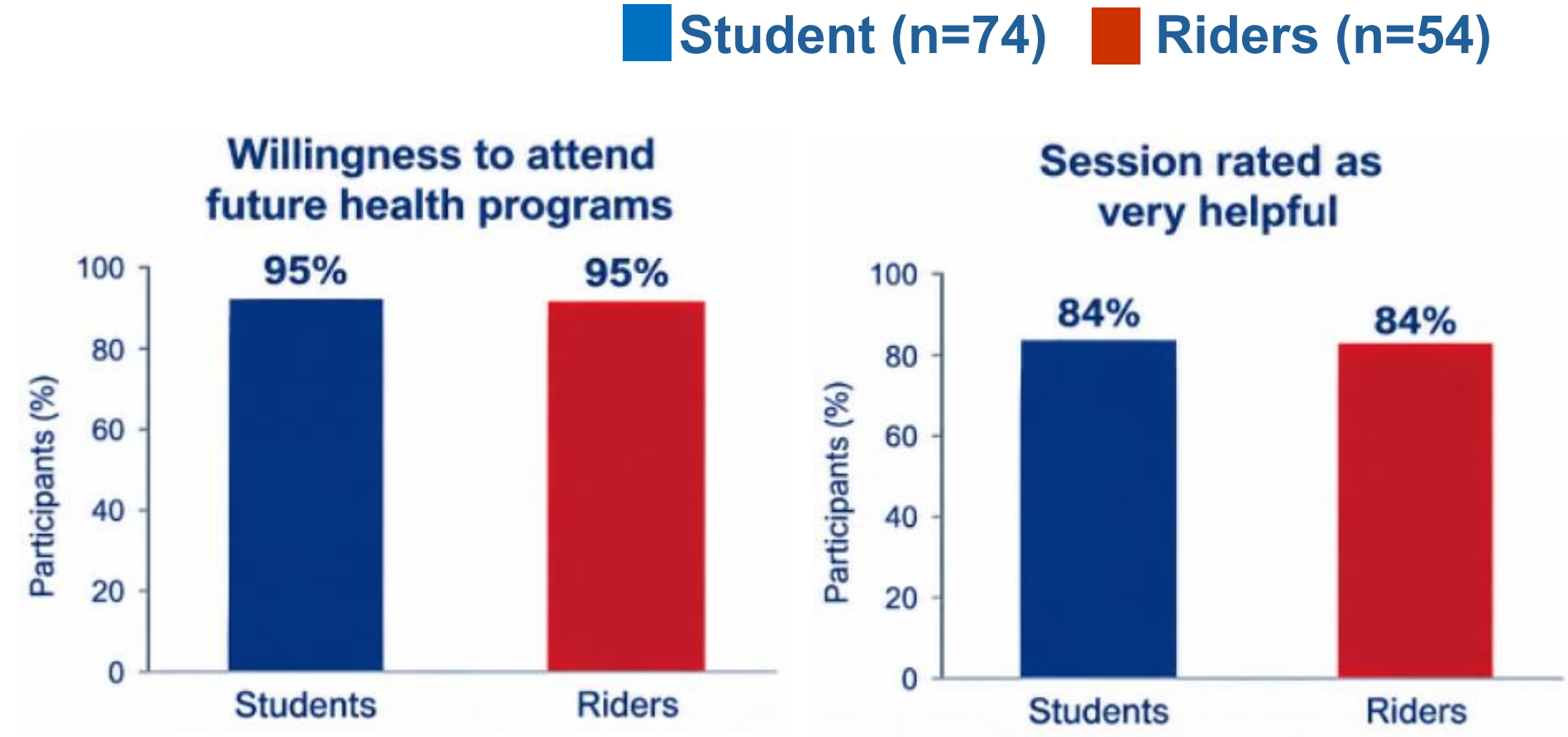
B. SYMPTOMS RECOGNITION



C. EXPOSURES & RISK BEHAVIOURS



D. INTERVENTION IMPACT



KEY FINDINGS (Selected)

Category	Students (n = 74)	Riders (n = 56)
Cancer preventable/early detectable	63 (85%)	-
Fatalistic belief (early death)	30 (41%)	-
Consistent mask use	None	2 (-4%)
Would seek care (persistent cough)	63 (85%)	-
Learned something new / helpful session	64 (87%)	53 (97%)

High Exposure to Major Risk Factors

Major Gaps in Baseline

Very High Engagement

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study revealed a **significant gap in baseline awareness and widespread exposure to modifiable risk factors.**

These findings enhance the potential to increase and promote earlier symptom management and thereby strengthen prevention efforts in Nigeria

These advocacy efforts will be taken to more groups of at-risk people across Nigeria

REFERENCES

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- Desalu, O.O., Fawibe, A.E., Sanya, E.O., Ojuawo, O.B., Aladesanmi, A.O., & Salami, A.K. (2016). Lung cancer awareness and anticipated delay before seeking medical help in the middle-belt population of Nigeria. *IJTL*, 20(4), 560-6.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We appreciate the participating students and riders for their participation

FUNDING

This study was funded by the 2024 IASLC Patient Advocate Educational Award

