

FACT OR FICTION? LUNG CANCER SYMPTOMS, SIDE EFFECTS & TREATMENT

Program Resource Guide



COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS IN LUNG CANCER

There are no new treatments for lung cancer. FICTION. There are a number of new therapies for lung cancer.

Side effects from lung cancer treatments are unavoidable. FICTION. While treatment side effects are not uncommon, there are a number of drugs that can help prevent side effects, including nausea, fatigue and vomiting.

Treatment is not effective in older lung cancer patients. FICTION. Treatment can be highly effective in older patients.

Watch the [Fact or Fiction? Lung Cancer Symptoms, Side Effects & Treatment](#) program [here](#).

CREDIBLE SOURCES FOR LUNG CANCER INFORMATION

American Cancer Society	www.cancer.gov
American Society of Clinical Oncology	www.ASCO.org
International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer	www.iaslc.org
Lung Cancer Research Foundation	www.LCRF.org
National Comprehensive Cancer Center Network	www.NCCN.org

ARE CLINICAL TRIALS RISKY? THE FACTS

- Patients who participate in studies are observed more closely. Often, additional healthcare personnel will be assigned to monitor clinical trial participants.
- Treatment being administered is often standard of care plus a new treatment; or a new treatment followed by the standard of care.
- Physicians who participate in trials generally have a greater knowledge of the disease.

Credible information about clinical trials can be found at www.clinicaltrials.gov.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Driver Mutations: Mutations in a cell's DNA or gene in a chromosome that can be caused by numerous factors like natural aging or various environmental factors. Identifying mutations can help determine treatment approach. Common driver mutations in lung cancer include ALK, BRAF, EGFR, NTRK, and ROS1.

Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) Inhibitors: Treatment that blocks the activity of the EGFR protein to prevent cancer cells from growing.

PD-L1 Expression: PD-L1 is a receptor expressed on the surface of T-cells. The presence of PD-L1 indicates that a lung cancer patient may respond to an approved immunotherapy treatment.

Metastatic Lung Cancer: When lung cancer cells travel to other regions of the body.

Taxanes: Type of chemotherapy that inhibits cell division in order to treat certain types of cancer.

Video-Assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery (VATS): Minimally invasive thoracic operation used to diagnose and treat many conditions in the chest area.