

LUNG CANCER TREATMENT DECISIONS: WHAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU?

The Pro-Active Lung Cancer Patient Toolkit



ESTABLISHING A LUNG CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PLAN

Step 1: Identify lung cancer type:

- Small Cell Lung Cancer (~15% of lung cancer)
- Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (~80-85% of lung cancer)

Step 2: Determine lung cancer subtype. Examples of lung cancer subtypes include:

- Adenocarcinoma
- Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Step 3: Learn more about subtype to determine appropriate treatment plan.

STEPS TO MAKING TREATMENT DECISIONS

1. Confirm lung cancer diagnosis.
 2. Know your lung cancer stage.
 3. Understand your treatment options.
 4. Ensure essential testing, including genetic testing, has taken place.
 5. Discuss which option is best for your lung cancer.
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CONSIDERATIONS WHEN CHOOSING LUNG CANCER THERAPY

- Type of lung cancer (Histology)
 - Stage of lung cancer
 - Overall health of the patient
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LUNG CANCER TREATMENT APPROACHES

- Surgery
 - Radiation therapy
 - Systemic treatments (includes chemotherapy, [immunotherapy](#), and targeted therapy)
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View [Lung Cancer Treatment Decisions: What's Right for You?](#)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Immunotherapy: Type of therapy that harnesses one's own immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases.

PD-L1: A receptor expressed on the surface of T cells. If PD-L1 is detected, the patient may benefit from immunotherapy.

Shared Decision Making (SDM): Process of communication by which patients and clinicians collaborate to make healthcare decisions. The process encourages patients to take a more active role in their care and treatment.