WHICH LUNG CANCER TREATMENT IS RIGHT FOR YOU?
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Program Resource Guide

**INSIST ON BETTER CARE**
- Ask your doctor if you have had or will receive biomarker testing.
- Inquire about the results and how they may impact your care and treatment plan.
- Always speak up and ask questions. You have a voice in YOUR lung cancer care.
- Include a friend or family member in your appointments.
- Consider a second opinion and/or a consult with a lung cancer specialist.

**LUNG CANCER TYPES**

**Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC):** Small, oval-shaped, fast-growing cancer cells that form in lung tissue and can spread to other parts of the body. About 15% of lung cancer diagnoses are small cell lung cancer.

**Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC):** This is the most common type of lung cancer and is typically slow-growing. The three main subtypes include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma.

**STAGES OF LUNG CANCER**

**Stage I:** The lung cancer is located only in the lungs. It has not spread to lymph nodes.

**Stage II:** The lung cancer may or may not have spread into the nearest lymph nodes.

**Stage III:** The cancer is in the lung and in the lymph nodes located in the middle of the chest.

**Stage IV:** The lung cancer has spread beyond the lungs to other areas of the body.

**INSIST ON ESSENTIAL TESTING**

**BIOPTSY**
- Removal of tissue from a specific area of the body for further examination.
- This helps determine the lung cancer subtype.

**IMAGING**
- For diagnosis and disease monitoring.
- Types of imaging tests include:
  - CT scan
  - MRI
  - PET scan
  - X-ray

**BIOMARKER TESTING**
- Laboratory testing that identifies certain gene mutations, proteins, chromosomal abnormalities and/or other molecular changes that are unique to an individual’s disease.
- This may be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.
- Biomarker testing includes genetic testing, molecular testing, and genomic profiling.

**VISIT THESE RELATED PROGRAMS**
- What You Need to Know Before Choosing a Cancer Treatment
- What Are Biomarkers and How Do They Impact Lung Cancer Treatment Options?
- What Key Tests Impact Lung Cancer Treatment Choices?
- Insist! Lung Cancer
- Engage Lung Cancer
### Glossary of Terms

**Biopsy:** Removal of tissue from a specific area of the body for further examination.

**Gene Mutation:** A permanent change in the DNA sequence that makes up a gene. Changes can occur due to mistakes when the DNA is copied or as the result of environmental factors.

**Liquid Biopsy:** Test on a sample of blood to look for cancer cells from a tumor that are circulating in the blood or for pieces of DNA from tumor cells that are in the blood.

**CT (Computerized Tomography) Scan:** Provides detailed images of the body (including bones, blood vessels, and soft tissue) from a series of X-ray images from different angles around the body and uses computer processing to create cross-sectional images.

**Next-generation sequencing (NGS):** Technology to sequence DNA or RNA to identify genetic variations associated with diseases or other biological phenomena.

**PET (Positron Emission Tomography) Scan:** Imaging test that uses a special dye with radioactive tracers to allow your doctor to check for diseases in your body.

**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 immunotherapy.

**Targeted Therapy:** A type of personalized medicine that works by blocking specific mutations and by preventing cancer cells from growing and dividing, without affecting normal cells.

### Lung Cancer Resources

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### More Tools for Empowerment

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**question@powerfulpatients.org**

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