

Understanding Lung Cancer

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.

Limited Stage SCLC: The cancer is only in one lung and may also have reached the lymph nodes on the same side of the chest.

Extensive Stage SCLC: The cancer has spread to the other lung or metastasized to various parts of the body.

Questions to Ask After a Small Cell Lung Cancer Diagnosis

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What stage of small cell lung cancer do I have? • Where is the cancer located, and has it spread? • What do the staging results mean? • What are my treatment options? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the goal of treatment? • When should treatment begin? • What are the potential side effects of treatment? • Are there clinical trials available for me? |
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Glossary Terms

Biomarker: Measurable substances found in the blood, urine, or tissues of some people with cancer. Biomarkers may also refer to mutations, changes, or patterns in a tumor's DNA.

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

DLL3 (Delta-like ligand 3): Protein that is highly expressed in SCLC, contributing to the proliferation and invasion of cancer cells.

DLL3-targeted BiTEs (Bispecific T-cell Engagers): Type of immunotherapy that uses T cells to kill cancer cells by engaging both the T cells and the tumor cells expressing DLL3.

Molecular testing (genetic profiling or 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. In cancer, it may be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

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

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.

Tarlatamab-dlle (Imdelltra): DLL3-T-cell engager approved to treat patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC) with disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy.

SCLC Educational Resources

- CancerGrace: cancergrace.org
- Lung Cancer Research Foundation: lcrf.org
- Lung Cancer Foundation of America: lcfamerica.org
- Live Lung: livelung.org



Elevate Small Cell Lung Cancer is brought to you by the Patient Empowerment Network. It is sponsored by Jazz Pharmaceuticals and through generous donations from people like you.