EXPERT ADVICE FOR NAVIGATING NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER CARE AND TREATMENT

Patient Empowerment Network

Program Resource Guide

Types of 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.

Small Cell Lung Cancer: 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.

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 lungs 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.

Glossary Terms

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

Biomarker Testing (molecular testing): Laboratory testing that identifies certain genes, proteins, or other molecules in a sample of tissue, blood, or other body fluid. In cancer, it may also be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

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.

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.

Lung Cancer Driver Mutations: Mutations in a cell's DNA or gene in a chromosome that can be caused by numerous factors like natural aging, asbestos exposure, or various environmental factors. A significant number of lung cancer patients benefit from personalized approaches based on mutation evaluation.

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

Maintenance Therapy: Maintenance therapy is ongoing therapy for a disease that is administered after the acute phase of treatment has been completed.

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.

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.

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.

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Lung Cancer Treatment Approaches	Considerations When Choosing Lung Cancer Therapy
 Surgery Radiation Therapy Systemic Treatments Chemotherapy Targeted Therapy Immunotherapy 	 Type of Lung Cancer (Histology) Stage of Lung Cancer Overall Health of the Patient
Advocating for a Precise Diagnosis	Lung Cancer Resources
 Confirm lung cancer diagnosis Know lung cancer stage Understand treatment options Ensure essential testing has taken place Discuss which option is best for your lung cancer 	 EGFR Resisters Lung Cancer Initiative of North Carolina Lung Cancer Research Foundation Clinicaltrials.gov

Insist on Better Lung Cancer Care

- Always speak up and ask questions. You have a voice in YOUR care.
- Inquire about test results and how they may impact your care and treatment plan.
- Consider a second opinion and/or a consult with a lung cancer specialist.
- Include a friend or family member in your appointments.

MORE TOOLS FOR EMPOWERMENT

- Digitally Empowered™
- PEN-Powered Activity Guide
- Empowered Blog
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