

# WHAT NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER TREATMENT IS RIGHT FOR YOU?

Program Resource Guide

## Stages of Lung Cancer

**Stage I:** The lung cancer is located only in the lungs. It has not spread to lymph nodes. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is divided into two sub-stages, IA and IB, based on the size of the tumor.

**Stage II:** The lung cancer may or may not have spread into the nearest lymph nodes. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is divided into stage IIA and IIB, with each stage then broken into additional sections, depending on the size of the tumor and where it is found.

**Stage III:** The cancer is in the lungs and in the lymph nodes located in the middle of the chest. The cancer can be classified as stage IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC, depending on the size and location of the tumor and how far it has spread.

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

### Lung Cancer Healthcare Team Members

- Schedulers
- Office Coordinators
- Office Practice Nurse
- Advance Care Practitioners
- Nurse Practitioner or Physician Assistant)
- Fellow, Resident, or Medical Student
- Doctor (Oncologist)

### Considerations When Personalizing Therapy:

- Biologic make-up of disease
- Mutations, PD-L1 status
- Lung cancer stage
- Patient preference

## Glossary Terms

**Antibody drug conjugate (ADC):** Targeted therapy made up of a monoclonal antibody that binds to specific proteins or receptors on certain cells, including cancer cells. After binding to the cell, the ADC releases a drug to kill the cancer cells.

**Biomarker testing (molecular testing):** Laboratory testing that identifies certain genes, proteins, or other molecules in a sample of tissue, blood, or other body fluid.

**Germline mutations:** A hereditary mutation, passed directly from a parent to a child at the time of conception. Cancer caused by germline mutations is called inherited cancer and accounts for about 5% to 20% of all cancers.

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

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

**Somatic mutation:** Mutations that can occur in any of the cells of the body but are not hereditary. These mutations may, in some cases, cause cancer or other diseases.



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### Thank You to Our Partners

- CancerGRACE
- Cancer Support Community
- CURE
- MyHealthTeam
- Lung Cancer Research Foundation

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