

HOW CAN YOU ACCESS PERSONALIZED LUNG CANCER TREATMENT?



INSIST! Lung Cancer

KEY TESTS FOLLOWING A LUNG CANCER DIAGNOSIS

Establishing a Cancer Stage

Imaging along with the TNM staging criteria is used to determine the stage and if the cancer has spread beyond the lungs.

Imaging:

- **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.
- **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.

TNM Classification of Malignant Tumors:

- **T:** Denotes the size of the tumor and any spread to nearby tissue.
- **N:** Describes lymph node involvement.
- **M:** Describes spread of cancer to other parts of the body (metastasis).

Genetic Testing (Molecular Profiling): To determine a treatment approach, evaluate treatment, or make a prognosis.

- Common **lung cancer gene mutations** associated with lung cancer include:
 - ALK
 - BRAF
 - EGFR
 - HER2
 - KRAS
 - MET
 - ROS1
 - RET
 - TP53
- **Biomarkers** such as PDL-1, a receptor expressed on the surface of T cells. PDL-1 expression is monitored in select patients to evaluate responses to anti-PD-1/L1 antibodies.

View [How Can You Access Personalized Lung Cancer Treatment? here.](#)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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.

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.

Genetic Testing (Molecular Profiling): Laboratory testing to identify certain genes, proteins, or other molecules in a sample of tissue, blood, or other body fluid. It may be used to determine a treatment approach, evaluate treatment, or make a prognosis.