

5 FACTS YOU DON'T KNOW ABOUT LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer deaths in men and women in the United States.¹

1

IT'S NOT JUST ONE DISEASE

Lung cancer is divided into 2 major types¹



Small Cell Lung Cancer
accounts for about 1 out of 10 cases



Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer
accounts for almost 9 out of 10 cases

2

MANY PEOPLE AREN'T TREATED

Many Americans diagnosed with advanced cancer never receive cancer care

68% of these people have lung cancer²



3

THOSE WHO DO GET TREATED MAY NOW HAVE MORE OPTIONS

WE BETTER UNDERSTAND HOW TUMORS GROW AND SURVIVE

Genetic discoveries specific to lung cancer have helped to personalize treatments^{3,4}



EGFR^{5,6}
10-15%

ALK^{1,7}
3-5%

Of Americans with non-small cell lung cancer

4

IT CAN AFFECT ANYONE



> 40,000 AMERICANS living with lung cancer have never smoked^{8,9}



MORE WOMEN DIE OF LUNG CANCER

than of **BREAST** **OVARIAN** **UTERINE** cancers combined¹⁰



MORE COMMON IN PEOPLE

> 45 years old, but genetics can put younger people at risk¹



5

EARLY DIAGNOSIS IS IMPORTANT

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR



GET TESTED



Genetic or protein markers can determine if a targeted treatment may be appropriate^{3,4}

KNOW THE TREATMENT OPTIONS

- Surgery
- Radiation therapy
- Chemotherapy
- Targeted medicines
- Immunotherapy^{1,11}



REFERENCES

1. American Cancer Society. Lung Cancer (Non-Small Cell) Detailed Guide. <http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/cid/documents/webcontent/003115-pdf.pdf>
2. Small AC, Tsao CK, et al. Prevalence And Characteristics Of Patients With Metastatic Cancer Who Receive No Anticancer Therapy. *Cancer*. 2012;118(23):5947-54.
3. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/nscl.pdf.
4. Keedy V, Termini S, Somerfield M, et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology Provisional Clinical Opinion: Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) Mutation Testing for Patients With Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Considering First-Line EGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor Therapy. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*. 2011;29(15):2121-2127.
5. Pao W, Miller VA. Epidermal growth factor receptor mutations, small-molecule kinase inhibitors, and non-small-cell lung cancer: current knowledge and future directions. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*. 2005;23(11):2556-68.
6. Cancer.net. Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) Testing for Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. <http://www.cancer.net/research-and-advocacy/asco-care-and-treatment-recommendations-patients/epidermal-growth-factor-receptor-egfr-testing-advanced-non-small-cell-lung-cancer>.
7. Garber K. ALK, Lung Cancer, and Personalized Therapy: Portent of the Future? *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. 2010;102:672-675.
8. Subramanian J, Govindan R. Lung Cancer in Never Smokers: A Review. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*. 2007;25:561-570.
9. National Cancer Institute. SEER Stat Fact Sheets: Lung and Bronchus Cancer. <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/lungb.html>.
10. Siegel R, Ma J, Zou Z, Jemal A. Cancer Statistics, 2014. *CA: Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. 2014;64:9-29.
11. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2015. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2015.