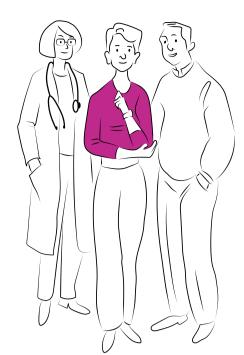
Understanding cancer terms: Using immunotherapy to treat cancer earlier



Getting diagnosed with cancer can be shocking for a person and their loved ones. It may be hard to process information. Not only is the news life-changing, but also trying to understand unfamiliar and complicated medical terms for the first time can be hard.

Below are some words and phrases that may come up in conversations with doctors and care teams. These include information on immunotherapy, a type of treatment being used and researched for treating people with cancer. Some immunotherapies can be used either before or after cancer has spread, depending upon the type of cancer.

Talk to your doctor about treatment options that may be right for you.

Cancer diagnosis, stages, and surgery

Because of an increase in awareness about cancer and the importance of routine screenings, some cancers are caught early. These earlier stages are before cancer becomes **advanced** and spreads to other parts of the body.

For solid tumors (cancers that are formed as an abnormal clump of cells), the standard of care (commonly accepted) treatment for these earlier-stage cancers is **resection** (surgery to remove the tumor).

In some cases, a doctor may recommend medicines be given either before or after surgery, or both. This is to either help shrink a tumor before removing it, or to help prevent it from recurring (coming back) or progressing (getting worse).

Key terms



Stage: Used to describe the size of the cancer and how far it has spread.1

Biomarker: A gene, protein, or other substance present in a



tumor. Testing for biomarkers may help healthcare professionals make decisions around treatment.² **Early-stage cancer:** Cancer that



is early in its growth and may not have spread to other parts of the body.³



"advanced"): Cancer that has spread from where it started to other parts of the body.4

Metastatic (also called



Standard of care: A term used to describe treatments that are most commonly accepted for use by healthcare professionals.5



part or all of an organ.6 **Resectable:** Able to be removed

by surgery.⁷

Resection: Surgery to remove

tissue (for example, a tumor) or



Recurrent cancer: Cancer that has come back.8



cancer as it becomes worse or spreads in the body.9

Progression: The course of

The immune system and its role in cancer

fight germs and infections, many may not realize that it also helps fight cancer.

While some people may know that the **immune system** is designed to help

to grow. Finding ways to stop this and help the body fight cancer is an important area of cancer treatment and research. Many people may be familiar with **chemotherapy**, which is a **systemic therapy** used

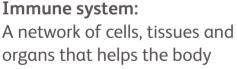
Sometimes cancer cells outsmart the immune system and the cancer may continue

that helps the body's immune system find and attack cancer cells.¹³ An "immune checkpoint inhibitor" is one type of immunotherapy. 14 Immunotherapy has been researched for decades. These medicines were first approved for certain types of cancer once they had spread (metastatic/metastatized). Recently,

use of immunotherapies has moved into earlier stages of cancer. The goal of giving these medicines earlier is to help prevent cancer from coming back or getting worse.

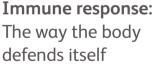
to help kill cancer cells. **Immunotherapies** are different. They are a type of medicine

Immunotherapy can cause side effects. Some of these side effects can happen because the treatment may cause inflammation in the body beyond the area of the tumor. Some side effects can become serious or life-threatening. Everyone's immunotherapy experience will be unique. It's important to keep your cancer team up-to-date on how you feel.



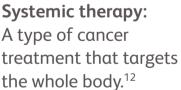
fight infections and other

diseases, including cancer. 10 Immunotherapy research in earlier stages



against substances

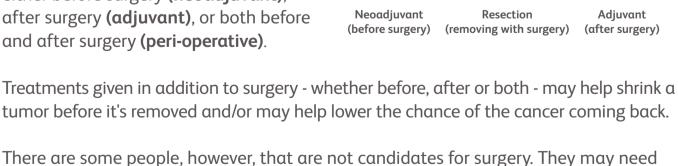
it sees as harmful.11



be removed by surgery, researchers are exploring the use of immunotherapy

either before surgery (neoadjuvant), after surgery (adjuvant), or both before and after surgery (peri-operative).

For patients whose tumors are unable to



therapy. It is given after initial treatment to help kill remaining cancer cells.

immunotherapy are being explored as options for people with cancer before it spreads.

chemotherapy. For these people, immunotherapy is being studied as a **consolidation**

to use a different treatment for their cancer, such as targeted medicines or

Cancer researchers are making progress every day and exciting areas like



Treatment given to shrink a tumor before surgery. 15

Adjuvant therapy:

Neoadjuvant therapy:



Treatment given both before

Peri-operative therapy:

and after surgery.¹⁷



to lower the risk that the

cancer will come back.16

Treatment given after surgery



Consolidation therapy: Treatment given after initial

therapy to kill any remaining cancer cells.18

Treatment options will vary for every cancer type and patient. Surgery and/or immunotherapy may not be right for everyone. Many treatments also have side effects, though they will vary by treatment and by patient. Talk to your healthcare professional about what may be appropriate treatment options for you and what you may expect during treatment.

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