**WHAT IS LUNG CANCER?**

Lung cancer starts when cells of the lung become abnormal and begin to grow out of control.

**LUNG CANCER RESULTS IN MORE DEATHS WORLDWIDE THAN BREAST, PANCREATIC AND PROSTATE CANCERS COMBINED:**

- **LUNG CANCER:** 1,761,000 diagnoses, 1,418,000 deaths
- **Breast Cancer:** 627,000 diagnoses, 576,000 deaths
- **Pancreatic Cancer:** 432,000 diagnoses, 359,000 deaths
- **Prostate Cancer:** 392,000 diagnoses, 359,000 deaths

**INCIDENCE BY GENDER**

- **2018 Diagnoses:**
  - Men: 1,369,000
  - Women: 725,000
- **2018 Deaths:**
  - Men: 1,185,000
  - Women: 576,000

**SOURCE:** GLOBOCAN 2018

**KNOW YOUR RISK**

While tobacco smoking is the most common cause in the development of lung cancer, there are many other risk factors.

- **Exposure to radon gas**
- **Secondhand smoke**
- **Exposure to asbestos**
- **Air pollution**
- **Family history**

**LUNG CANCER “HOT SPOTS”**

Estimated numbers of annual new lung cancer cases by region (thousands)

**LUNG CANCER HAS BEEN THE MOST COMMON CANCER IN THE WORLD FOR SEVERAL DECADES, AND DESPITE ADVANCEMENTS IN TREATMENT, HAS RESULTED IN MORE DEATHS THAN ANY OTHER CANCER.**

**LUNG CANCER RESULTS IN MORE DEATHS WORLDWIDE THAN BREAST, PANCREATIC AND PROSTATE CANCERS COMBINED:**

1,761,000 LUNG CANCER

627,000 BREAST CANCER

432,000 PANCREATIC CANCER

359,000 PROSTATE CANCER

**SOURCE:** GLOBOCAN 2018

**COMMON SIGNS & SYMPTOMS**

- Chest pain
- Feeling weak
- Hoarseness
- Persistent cough
- Shortness of breath

**TWO MAIN TYPES OF LUNG CANCER:**

**Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)**

Non-small cell lung cancer accounts for about 85-90% of diagnoses and is composed of 3 subtypes: squamous cell (epidermoid) carcinoma, adenocarcinoma and large cell (undifferentiated) carcinoma.

**Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)**

Less common than NSCLC, SCLC accounts for about 10-15% of all lung cancers. For non-smokers, SCLC is even less common. Small cell lung cancer tends to grow and spread early to distant parts of the body before it is found.

**Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)**

- **Stage I:** 92% survival
- **Stage II:** 68% survival
- **Stage III:** 53% survival
- **Stage IV:** 36% survival

**Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)**

- **Stage I:** 31% survival
- **Stage II:** 19% survival
- **Stage III:** 8% survival
- **Stage IV:** 2% survival

**5-YEAR SURVIVAL RATES BY STAGE**

**A PATIENT’S PROGNOSIS IS LARGELY DEPENDENT ON THE TYPE AND STAGE OF THE DISEASE. AS WITH MANY OTHER CANCERS, EARLY DETECTION CAN HELP IMPROVE SURVIVAL RATES.**

**TREATMENT**

A patient’s treatment options are largely dependent on the stage of the disease. For both NSCLC & SCLC, they may include:

- Chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy
- Surgery
- Immunotherapy

For NSCLC, more treatment options exist & include:

- Targeted therapy
- Radiofrequency ablation (RFA)

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