

5 FACTS YOU MAY NOT 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 10 to 15 percent of cases



Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

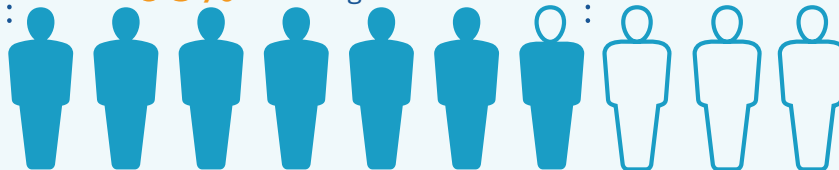
accounts for about 80 to 85 percent of cases

2

MANY PEOPLE AREN'T TREATED

Many Americans diagnosed with metastatic cancer never receive cancer care

68% of these people have lung cancer²



3

THOSE WHO DO GET TREATED MAY NOW HAVE MORE OPTIONS



EGFR MUTATIONS^{3,4}
10-15%

ALK MUTATIONS⁵
3-5%

of Americans with non-small cell lung cancer

Advances in biomarker discovery are helping to find the right treatments for the right people.^{1,6,7} In addition to mutations such as ALK and EGFR, many people with lung cancer have protein markers such as PD-L1.⁷

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

≥ 65

years old, but genetics can put younger people at risk¹



5

EARLY DIAGNOSIS IS IMPORTANT

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR



GET SCREENED



Learn if you qualify for annual low-dose CT (LDCT) lung cancer screening

GET TESTED



Testing for biomarkers from tissue or blood can determine if a targeted treatment may be appropriate^{1,6}

KNOW THE TREATMENT OPTIONS



- Surgery
- Radiofrequency ablation
- Radiation therapy
- Chemotherapy
- Targeted medicines
- Immunotherapy^{1,10}

REFERENCES

1. American Cancer Society. Lung Cancer (Non-Small Cell) Detailed Guide.
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. 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.
4. 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-testingadvancednon-small-cell-lung-cancer>.
5. Solomon B, Wilner KD, Shaw AT. Current Status of Targeted Therapy for Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase–Rearranged Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer. *Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics*. 2014 Jan;95(1):15-23. Epub 2013 Oct 3.
6. Keedy V, Termin 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.
7. Wang J et al. PD-1/PD-L1 blockades in non-small-cell lung cancer therapy. *OncoTargets and Therapy*. 2016 Jan; 9:489-502.
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. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2017. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2017.