



# LUNG CANCER

## What is Lung Cancer?

Lung Cancer is an uncontrolled reproduction of abnormal cells in the lungs. These cells reproduce too fast and too much causing a lump of cancer cells (tumor) to form.

## What are the Types?

1. Small Cell Carcinoma: (Multiplies quickly, forms large tumors that can spread throughout the body)
2. Non-Small Cell Carcinoma:
  -  Squamous Cell (occurs in the lining of the bronchial tubes)
  -  Adenocarcinoma: (occurs in the glands of the lungs)
3. Large Cell Carcinoma: (occurs near the surface (outer edge) of lung)

## What Causes Lung Cancer?

1. Smoking (cigarettes, cigar, pipe)
2. Exposure to Asbestos
3. Radiation Exposure
4. Genetic
5. Second Hand Smoke
6. Viral Infections
7. Exposure to Radon Gas (found in the soil)

## What are the Symptoms?

1. Persistent Cough
2. Constant Chest Pain
3. Blood in Sputum
4. Wheezing
5. Unexplained Weight Loss
6. Shortness of Breath

7. Loss of Appetite
8. Chronic Fatigue
9. Recurrent Lung Infections
10. Hoarseness
11. Occasionally, no symptoms are noticed

## How is it Diagnosed?

1. Physical Exam
2. Chest X-Ray
3. Cat Scan of Chest
4. PET Scan
5. MRI
6. Sputum Cytology
7. Bronchoscopy (biopsy)
8. Fine Needle Aspiration of the mass or tumor
9. Thoracotomy

## How is it Treated?

1. Chemotherapy
2. Radiation Treatments
3. Surgery

## What are the Stages of Lung Cancer?

1. Stage 1: Tumor is found only in the lung
2. Stage 2: Tumor has spread to the lymph nodes associated with the lungs
3. Stage 3a: Tumor has spread to lymph nodes in the tracheal area including chest wall and diaphragm
4. Stage 3b: Tumor has spread locally to areas such as the heart, blood vessels, esophagus (all within the chest)
5. Stage 4: Tumor has spread beyond the chest area (metastatic)

