
WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OF LUNG CANCER?

Early-stage lung cancers are largely symptom free until they've spread. Even in advanced lung cancer, symptoms may be mistaken for other health problems.

IF YOU ARE AT RISK AND HAVE SYMPTOMS THAT COULD BE FROM LUNG CANCER, SEE YOUR DOCTOR RIGHT AWAY

THE MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS ARE:

- A cough that does not go away or gets worse
- Coughing up blood or rust-colored mucus
- Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing, or laughing
- Loss of appetite and unexplained weight loss
- Hoarseness, shortness of breath, or wheezing
- Feeling tired or weak
- Infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia that don't go away or keep coming back

WHAT ARE THE MAIN TREATMENT OPTIONS?



- Surgery
- Radiation
- Chemotherapy
- Targeted therapy
- Immunotherapy

SHOULD I GET SCREENED FOR LUNG CANCER?

Screening can detect lung cancer early, when it is more likely to be curable. ***There is a 63% improved likelihood of surviving 5 years or more if lung cancer is caught before it has spread to other parts of the body.*** You may want to discuss with your doctor getting a low-dose CT scan, which can reduce mortality for those at high risk.

IF I AM DIAGNOSED, WHAT SHOULD I ASK MY DOCTOR?

- What type and stage of lung cancer do I have?
- What are my treatment options with advanced lung cancer?
- Will I need any other tests, like genetic or biomarker testing, before we decide on treatment?
- Who else do I need on my healthcare team?

LUNG CANCER BASICS, INCLUDING IN ADVANCED NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

YOUR GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING & FINDING HELP



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NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)

80%–85%

of lung cancer cases are non-small cell lung cancer

- The most common type of lung cancer
- 70% of cases of NSCLC are diagnosed at the metastatic (advanced) stage
- 3 main subtypes:
 1. **Adenocarcinoma:** Mainly occurs in people who smoke or used to smoke, but is also common in nonsmokers. Often develops in the outer area of the lung and is more likely to be found before it has spread
 2. **Squamous cell carcinoma:** Starts in cells that line the inside of the airways. Is often linked to smoking and is found in the center of the lung
 3. **Large cell carcinoma:** Can occur in any part of the lung. It tends to spread quickly, making it harder to treat

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THE STAGES OF LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer progresses in stages. The earlier stage it is caught, the easier it is to treat. When NSCLC is diagnosed at stage 3, it is considered locally advanced. At stage 4, the cancer is called advanced or metastatic, meaning it has spread to other parts of the body.

EARLY DETECTION CAN LEAD TO IMPROVED OUTCOMES AND BETTER CHANCES OF SURVIVAL

WHO'S AT RISK?



Anyone can get lung cancer, but...

- Tobacco smokers are at a much higher risk
- Exposure to toxic substances like radon, asbestos, and uranium increases risk
- Black men are about 12% more likely to develop lung cancer than White men, partially because they are less likely to be diagnosed early
- It's more likely to occur in people 65 and over



LUNG CANCER IS THE NO. 1 CAUSE OF CANCER-RELATED DEATHS IN THE U.S.



SMOKING IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF LUNG CANCER, RESPONSIBLE FOR ABOUT 90% OF CASES

QUITTING LOWERS YOUR RISK OF GETTING AND DYING FROM LUNG CANCER

