

FOR PATIENTS WITH NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)
THAT MAY BE REMOVED WITH SURGERY

Treating your lung cancer:

Your plan from diagnosis to treatment after surgery

A lung cancer diagnosis can bring a lot of new emotions as well as information. Deciding what to do next may feel overwhelming. You've taken the first step by meeting your surgeon.

This brochure takes you through some of the next steps in your cancer treatment journey: From diagnosis to treatment.

No matter how your journey began, there is a treatment plan for you.

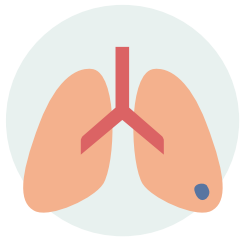


● Learn about your lung cancer

Before beginning treatment, it is important to understand your diagnosis and gather information about your specific type of lung cancer.

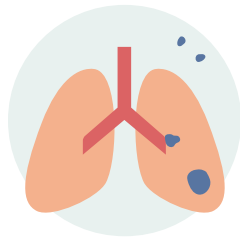
You are getting this brochure because you have the most common type of lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). You were diagnosed at an early stage (stage 1-3), so your cancer may be removed with surgery. Look at the descriptions below with your doctor to find your stage of cancer:

Stages of NSCLC



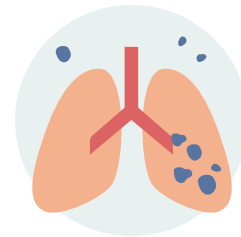
STAGE 1

Cancer is located in only one part of the lung. The tumor is no larger than a few centimeters.



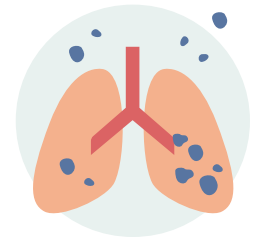
STAGE 2

Cancer is in one of the lungs and may have spread to the lymph nodes within and surrounding the lung.



STAGE 3

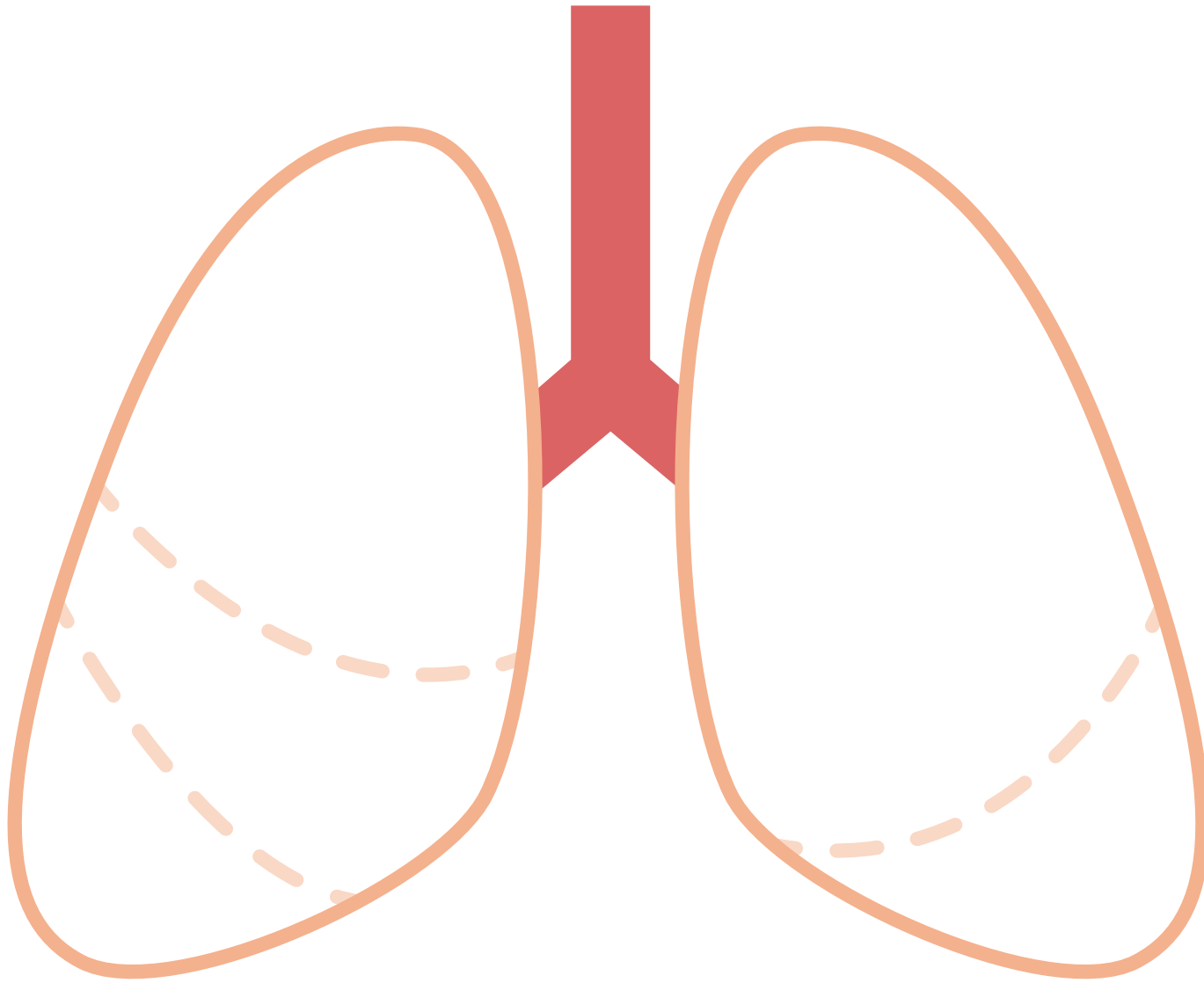
Cancer is in one of the lungs and may have spread to the lymph nodes within and surrounding both lungs.



STAGE 4

Cancer may be in both lungs and/or the lymph nodes within and surrounding the lungs. It has also spread out from the lungs into other parts of the body.

Notes:



NSCLC in stage 1 and 2, and, in some cases, stage 3 may be removed by surgery.

● Potential steps of your early-stage lung cancer journey

This will help you understand where you are in your treatment journey and get an idea of what lies ahead.

A lung cancer treatment journey will vary depending on the type and stage of the cancer.

Your healthcare team can help you fill in the appropriate steps for you.



PRE-DIAGNOSIS

You may come into the doctor's office for a routine appointment or unrelated reason, or your lung cancer may have caused symptoms.



DIAGNOSIS AND STAGING

Other tests and procedures, including biomarker testing, are performed to determine what type and stage of lung cancer you have.

Ask your surgeon for a referral to a medical oncologist



SURGERY

Some or all of the cancer is removed from your body.

- Depending on how much the cancer has spread, your surgeon may remove a portion of your lung, an entire lung, and/or any affected lymph nodes

Your surgeon may refer you to a medical oncologist.



BIOMARKER TESTING

A sample of your cancer is tested to look for a variety of common biomarkers.

- Biomarker testing may be done before or following surgery. In non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), biomarkers can be the “drivers” that cause the cancer to grow and spread

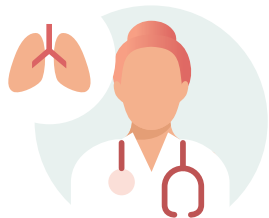


**TREATMENT OR OBSERVATION
AFTER SURGERY**

Based on your biomarker testing results, you and your healthcare team can decide what treatment plan may be best for you.

• Meet your healthcare team

Throughout your treatment journey, a healthcare team will be at your side:



PULMONOLOGIST

A doctor who is an expert in treating lung diseases



THORACIC SURGEON

A doctor who performs lung cancer surgery



PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT

A professional who may help your doctors by taking your medical history, doing physical exams, and completing other tasks



MEDICAL ONCOLOGIST

A doctor who treats cancer with drugs

Additional members of your team may include a radiation oncologist, a nurse specialist, your primary care physician, and many other medical professionals.

Write your care team's names and contact information below

Name/Type of care provider

Contact information

Name/Type of care provider

Contact information

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Contact information



Why test for biomarkers?

A biomarker can be anything that's tested for in your body as a sign of a medical condition or disease. Doctors may test for a biomarker using a tissue sample. In cancer cells, biomarkers can provide detailed information, including:

- what may be causing the cancer to grow and spread
- which types of treatment may work best for you

What is biomarker testing?

Doctors may test for biomarkers by performing a biopsy. This requires removing a piece of tissue from the tumor. You may or may not undergo a biopsy before surgery, or your doctor may wait until after surgery to get a sample from the removed tumor. Your doctor will decide the best time to perform a biopsy for you.

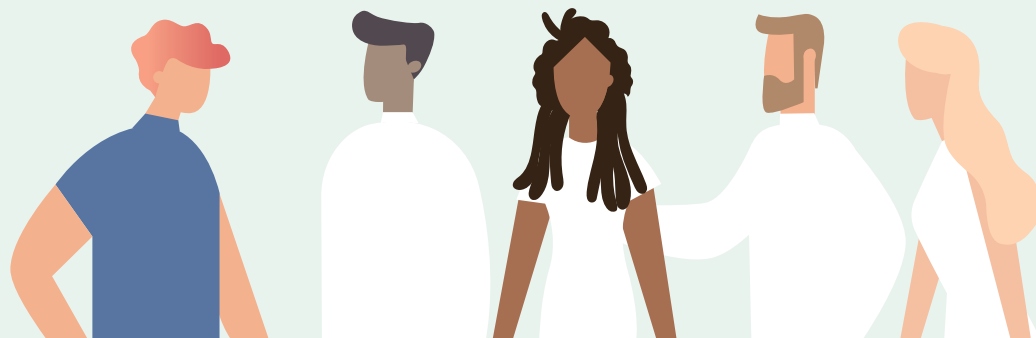
Once the tissue sample is sent away for testing, it may take a couple of weeks to get your results. This is one reason why your doctor may decide to test for biomarkers as soon as possible to help make your treatment plan.

Guidelines* recommend testing for EGFR mutations, ALK rearrangements, and PD-L1 status in every patient with stage 1B-3A NSCLC and certain patients with stage 3B NSCLC. Testing for biomarkers helps your doctor determine which treatment options may be right for you following surgery. Your doctor can talk with you about the stage of your disease and which tests are appropriate.

*Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer V.3.2023. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2023. All rights reserved. Accessed April 13, 2023. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to [NCCN.org](https://www.nccn.org). NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.

EGFR is an important biomarker

Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a common non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) biomarker that is found mutated in some patients with early-stage lung cancer. In cancer cells, its mutated form causes tumors to grow and spread.



About **1 in 5 patients** with early-stage NSCLC test positive for the EGFR biomarker*

*D'Angelo et al (2012) analyzed tumors from 1118 patients with stage 1-3 surgically resected lung adenocarcinomas.

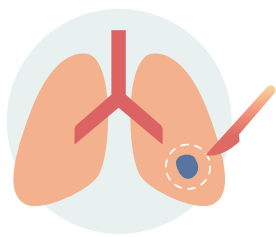
Finding out whether you have an EGFR mutation is critical to help your doctor recommend the most appropriate treatment plan for you

ASK YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT YOUR BIOMARKER TESTING PLAN:

• Why doesn't my journey end after surgery?

Even after a successful surgery, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) may return. When cancer comes back after treatment, this is called a disease recurrence. However, there are therapies available that may help prevent recurrence.

How does recurrence occur?



Surgery removes all of the tumor that we can see, plus some tissue around the margin of the tumor and/or any affected lymph node.



Sometimes, individual cancer cells may remain or have already moved to other sites in the body. These cells may be too small to be detected by any tests. They may multiply and could cause the cancer to come back.



Treatment using medicines after surgery is meant to reach these unseen cells. A variety of treatment options are available, and you and your doctor can explore which may work best for you.

Knowing your treatment options after surgery is key to helping prevent your cancer from coming back

Your treatment plan after surgery

Following surgery, typically, every patient stays in the hospital for a few days for observation and round-the-clock care. After your discharge, you should take time to recover. Based on the extent of your surgery, your recovery may take anywhere from a few weeks to a few months.

Regardless of the timeline, your healthcare team will be at your side to help guide your recovery and come up with an ongoing treatment plan for you.

Depending on your biomarker test results, your doctor may suggest one, or a combination, of the following:



TARGETED THERAPY

An oral treatment option for patients with certain targetable biomarkers located on cancer cells to slow growth



IMMUNOTHERAPY

A treatment that works to help the immune system identify and defend against cancer cells



CHEMOTHERAPY

Treatment that works to interrupt the growth and division of cancer cells



RADIATION

A kind of treatment that uses high-energy rays or waves aimed at one part of your body to help stop cancer cells from growing and dividing

LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP

Your doctor will likely schedule follow-up surveillance and imaging to monitor you for years to come.

All treatment options—targeted therapy, immunotherapy, chemotherapy, and radiation—may affect healthy cells as well.

• Take every step possible to help keep your cancer from coming back after surgery

-  **Talk to your doctor about biomarker testing** as soon as possible
-  **Ask your surgeon for a referral** to a medical oncologist and make an appointment today
-  **Discuss a treatment plan for after surgery** that may help prevent your cancer from returning

To learn more, visit **CompleteYourDiagnosis.com**