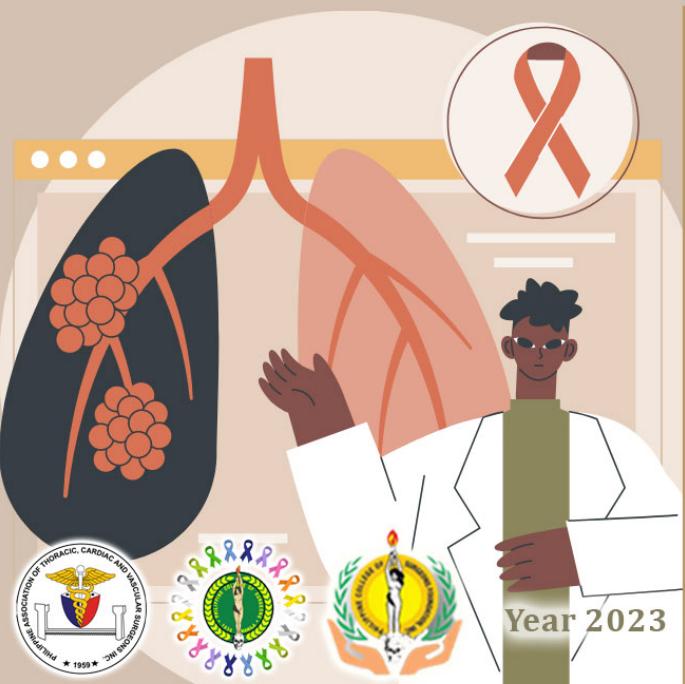


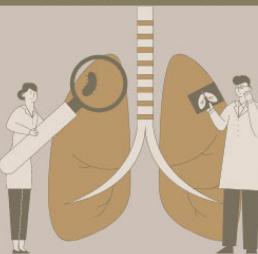


Philippine College of Surgeons

NOVEMBER LUNG CANCER AWARENESS MONTH



LUNG CANCER



It is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in the lung or within the airways

GLOBAL INCIDENCE

Most common cancer in the world

2.094

million new cases were estimated in 2018

11.6%

of total incidence in cancer cases



Most common cause of death from cancer worldwide

1.8 MILLION DEATHS

in 2018 comprising 18.4% of all cancer related deaths



LOCAL INCIDENCE



2nd most common cancer for both sexes next to breast cancer

1,242,284 NEW CASES

in 2018, comprising 22.7% of all cancers

1,084,316 ESTIMATED CASES

of deaths from cancer in 2018 comprising 19.6%



Most common cause of death from cancer in the Philippines

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TYPES OF LUNG CANCER



1 NON-SMALL CELL CARCINOMA

ADENOCARCINOMA

- Most common type of lung cancer
- May be associated with **smoking** but is also common in **never smokers**
- Common in women
- May be **resected** if detected early

40%

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

- Commonly associated with **smoking**
- May present with **hemoptysis** and **bronchial obstruction**
- Seen in more **men** than in women
- May be **resected** if detected early

30%

LARGE CELL CARCINOMA

- Not as common as adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma but is **aggressive**

15%

2 SMALL CELL CARCINOMA

- An **aggressive** type of lung cancer
- Strongly associated with **smoking**
- **Poor prognosis** due to rapid growth and rapid malignancy
- Most commonly treated with **chemotherapy**

10-15%



Smoking and secondhand **smoke**

Advanced age
2 out of 3 lung cancers are diagnosed in people over age 65



Exposure to **Radon**, a colorless, radioactive gas



Genetics may predispose certain people to lung cancer



Industrial or workplace exposure to **Asbestos** and **chemicals** such as arsenic, chromium, nickel, soot or tar

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS



A cough that does not go away



Change in voice or hoarseness



Shortness of breath
New onset of wheezing



Hemoptysis (coughing up blood) or rust colored sputum



Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing or laughing



Unexplained weight loss or loss of appetite



Infections such as bronchitis or pneumonia that does not respond to antibiotic treatment



Feeling tired or weak

It is important to consult EARLY when one of the following symptoms persists because signs and symptoms of Lung Cancer may mimic common conditions

DIAGNOSIS

HOW IS LUNG CANCER DIAGNOSED?

Diagnosed through **biopsy** of a **suspicious mass** seen on chest radiograph or CT Scan

BIOPSY

Can be performed by a pulmonologist/ surgeon or an interventional radiologist through one of the following modalities: Bronchoscopy, CT Scan-guided, Transthoracic Needle Biopsy, Thoracoscopy, Mediastinoscopy.



PET SCAN

Usually done to determine the **stage of the cancer** prior to initiating treatment.

SCREENING

WHO SHOULD BE SCREENED FOR LUNG CANCER?



If you are between the age of 55 and 74 years



Have at least consumed 1 pack of cigarette/day for at least 30 years



Currently smoke or have quit in the past 15 years



A low dose CT Scan can be requested for screening if you are at risk

PREVENTION

HOW CAN LUNG CANCER BE PREVENTED?

Screening is not a substitute for quitting smoking



The most effective way to lower lung cancer risk is to stay away from tobacco



Avoid exposure to **pollutants** and other cancer causing chemicals



Eat a **healthy diet**



Regularly exercise

TREATMENT

WHAT ARE THE AVAILABLE TREATMENTS FOR LUNG CANCER?

SURGERY (LUNG RESECTION)



- Can be done using **small incisions** (minimally invasive) or open surgery
- **Lobectomy**, **pneumonectomy**, **wedge resection** are the most common surgical procedures
- Indicated for early stages of lung cancer
- Surgery has no role in the treatment of advanced lung cancer

RADIATION THERAPY



- May be used in conjunction with **surgery** and **chemotherapy** in advanced cases

SYSTEMIC THERAPY



CHEMOTHERAPY



- May be given **before** or **after** surgery as **adjuvant treatment**

TARGETED THERAPY

Also called "Immunotherapy"



- These drugs are **oral agents** that help the immune system control the cancer
- Patients are screened for their suitability to receive these agents based on the molecular profile of their cancer

LUNG CANCER IS TREATABLE WHEN DETECTED EARLY

