

OUR VISION

A world where no one dies of lung cancer

OUR MISSION

LUNgevity Foundation is firmly committed to having an immediate impact on improving quality of life and survivorship of people with lung cancer by accelerating research into early detection and more effective treatments, as well as by providing community, support, and education for all those affected by the disease.

We bring together world-class scientific minds, passionate advocates, and an efficient and effective organization.



Your first-class stamp allows us to put more funds toward research.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW...

- It is ok to ask for a second opinion
- Be sure to get your tumor tested for known biomarkers
- There may be a clinical trial available for you
- Ask about palliative care and pulmonary rehabilitation



What you need to know about...

stages I and II non-small cell lung cancer



Find it. Treat it. Live.

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Lung cancer staging is a way of describing where the cancer is located, if or where it has spread, and whether it is affecting other parts of the body. Treatment options are available for all stages of lung cancer, including stage I and stage II.

Knowing the stage helps your healthcare team:

- Understand how advanced your lung cancer is
- Recommend those treatment options that are likely to be most effective for you
- Evaluate your response to treatment

HOW IS NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC) STAGED?

The TNM staging system is used for NSCLC, including lung adenocarcinoma, squamous cell lung cancer, and large cell lung cancer. TNM stages are based on the values assigned to a patient's lung cancer in three categories:

- **T (tumor):** The tumor size and if it has grown into adjacent structures
- **N (node):** Whether and how regional lymph nodes are affected by the cancer
- **M (metastasis):** Whether the cancer cells have spread to distant organs

WHAT ARE STAGE I AND STAGE II NSCLC?

Stage I lung cancer tumors are small primary tumors that are in one lung only. Stage I lung cancer has not spread to any lymph nodes and has not metastasized; that is, it has not spread to distant parts of the body. Stage I lung cancer tumors are no more than 4 centimeters (cm) in their largest dimension. Stage I lung cancer is divided into two substages: stage IA and stage IB, based largely on the size of the tumor.

Like stage I lung cancer, stage II lung cancer tumors are in one lung only and have not metastasized. They are, however, larger than stage I lung cancer tumors (more than 4 cm but no more than 7 cm) and may have spread to lymph nodes or grown into nearby areas, such as the chest wall. Stage II lung cancer is divided into two substages: stage IIA and stage IIB, based largely on the size of the tumor.

Stages I and II NSCLC are less advanced stages than stages III and IV NSCLC.

TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR STAGE I AND STAGE II NSCLC

Treatment options for patients with stage I or stage II lung cancer may include surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy in various combinations and sequences, depending on your particular circumstances.

In addition, there are new treatments to consider for the treatment of stage I and stage II NSCLC that are available now only through clinical trials. If you are considering participating in a clinical trial, start by asking your healthcare team whether there is one in your area for which you might qualify.

MANAGING SIDE EFFECTS OF TREATMENT

Side effects from lung cancer treatment are common, but just because a side effect is common does not mean that you will experience it. Before you begin your treatment for stage I or stage II NSCLC, discuss with your healthcare team what side effects you might expect and how to prevent or ease them. Speak with your healthcare team if and when new side effects begin, as treating them early on is often more effective than trying to treat them once they have already become severe. Although most side effects go away when treatment is over, some can last a long time.

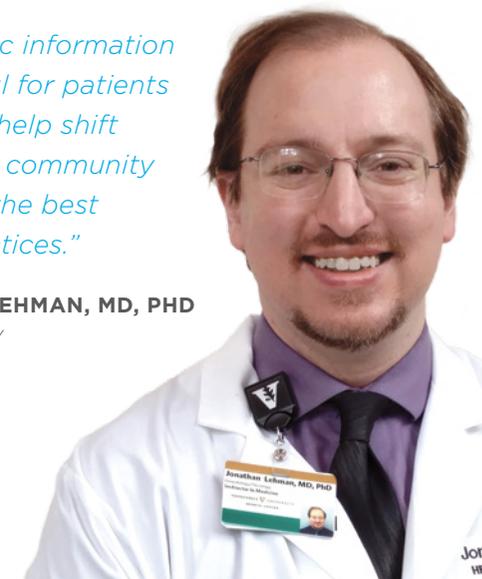
To learn more about:

- how lung cancer stages are determined,
- what stage I and stage II lung cancer are, and
- treatment options and side effect management,

visit <https://LUNGeivity.org/for-patients-caregivers/lung-cancer-101/lung-cancer-staging> to download a copy of the LUNGeivity stage I and stage II NSCLC booklets.

"Stage-specific information is very helpful for patients as well as to help shift and maintain community practices to the best possible practices."

JONATHAN M. LEHMAN, MD, PHD
Vanderbilt University



I am interested in information about:

- Biomarkers
- Chemotherapy
- Clinical trials
- Immunotherapy
- Lung adenocarcinoma
- Squamous cell lung cancer
- Targeted therapy
- Stage I non-small cell lung cancer
- Stage II non-small cell lung cancer
- Stage III non-small cell lung cancer
- Stage IV non-small cell lung cancer

I am a (choose one):

- Patient/Survivor
- Healthcare provider
- Caregiver
- Organization
- Friend or family member
- Industry partner
- Other

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

PHONE _____

EMAIL _____

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