

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...

stage III non-small cell lung cancer

Did you know LUNgevity has an array of resources for you or your caregiver to help you navigate your lung cancer journey?

Visit www.LUNgevity.org to learn more.



Find it. Treat it. Live.

CHICAGO OFFICE

228 S. WABASH AVENUE, SUITE 700, CHICAGO, IL 60604
PH: 312.407.6100 F: 312.464.0737

BETHESDA OFFICE

6917 ARLINGTON ROAD, SUITE 352, BETHESDA, MD 20814
PH: 240.454.3100 F: 240.497.0034

EMAIL: INFO@LUNGEVITY.ORG

Lung Cancer HELPLine: 844-360-LUNG

www.LUNgevity.org



LUNgevity is a 501(c)(3) organization

FEIN# 36-4433410

CFC# 12970

January 2019



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 III.

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 IS STAGE III NSCLC?

Like stages I and II NSCLC tumors, stage III tumors are in one lung only. They may or may not have grown into other areas, such as the diaphragm or esophagus, or spread to lymph nodes, and they have not metastasized; that is, the cancer has not spread to distant parts of the body. Tumors classified as stage III tumors may range from no more than 1 centimeter (cm) in their greatest dimension to more than 7 cm in their greatest dimension.

Stage III lung cancer is divided into three substages: stage IIIA, stage IIIB, and stage IIIC, based largely on the size of the tumor and where the cancer has spread to within the chest.

Stage III NSCLC is more advanced than stages I and II NSCLC, but less advanced than stage IV NSCLC.

TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR STAGE III NSCLC

Treatment options for patients with stage III NSCLC may include surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and immunotherapy, in various combinations and sequences depending on your particular circumstances.

Supportive care (also called palliative care) is also helpful to ease lung cancer symptoms and/or side effects of treatments including cough, shortness of breath, and chest pain.

In addition, there are new treatments to consider for the treatment of stage III 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 III 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 III lung cancer is, 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 III NSCLC booklet.

“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 _____

Visit us on the web at:
www.LUNGeivity.org

or contact us directly at:
info@LUNGeivity.org
312.407.6100