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.

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

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.

What you need to know about...
radiation therapy
Radiation therapy (also known as radiotherapy) is a type of cancer treatment that uses high-powered energy beams—X-rays most commonly but other types of energy as well—to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors in their path while doing the least damage possible to the surrounding healthy tissue.

Radiation therapy is used in a number of ways, alone and in combination with other therapies, for the treatment of lung cancer. Radiation therapy may be used at all stages of both non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and small cell lung cancer (SCLC). How radiation therapy is specifically used to treat a lung cancer patient depends on the patient’s type and stage of lung cancer, overall health, and other personal considerations. The patient’s radiation oncologist—a cancer doctor who specializes in radiation therapy—has overall responsibility for the patient’s radiation therapy, but works closely with other members of a patient’s healthcare team to determine the goals for a patient’s radiation therapy and the optimal plan to achieve those goals.

**Radiation therapy for lung cancer treatment may be used:**
- as the patient’s primary treatment, with or without chemotherapy, with intent to cure
- before surgery, with or without chemotherapy, to reduce the size of a tumor
- after surgery, with or without chemotherapy, to kill any remaining cancer cells
- to treat areas where lung cancer has spread outside of the lungs, such as the brain and bones
- as a treatment to one area that is progressing when targeted therapy or immunotherapy is controlling other sites of disease
- to relieve symptoms, such as pain or shortness of breath, by shrinking the tumor

Radiation therapy may be directed at the lung cancer from both outside the body (external beam radiation therapy, or EBRT) and inside the body (internal radiation therapy). EBRT is the type of radiation therapy most frequently used to treat both NSCLC and SCLC. There are a number of techniques for both EBRT and internal radiation therapy that may be used. Advances in radiation therapy are being made continually. There are currently clinical trials under way that aim to further improve the precision of imaging and radiation delivery techniques, and radiation therapy is also being studied at different stages in combination with other treatments.

**CHECK WITH YOUR DOCTOR**

**Clinical trials** offer an important treatment option for patients affected by lung cancer. Advances in radiation therapy are based on information learned from patients who are enrolled in clinical trials. Clinical trials are currently studying promising radiation therapy delivery techniques and treatments. If you are considering participating in a clinical trial, start by asking your doctor whether there is one in your area for which you might qualify.

To learn more about:
- what radiation therapy is,
- how radiation therapy works,
- what radiation therapy options are currently available, and
- whether radiation therapy might be a good treatment option for you,
visit https://lungevity.org/for-patients-caregivers/get-educational-materials to download a copy of the LUNGevity radiation therapy booklet.

“Radiation therapy has many important roles in the treatment of lung cancer. It is a highly effective form of treatment that can eradicate areas of lung cancer that might be too difficult to remove with surgery or that aren’t responding to systemic therapies. Patients will find these education materials invaluable in their discussions with their radiation oncologists as they determine how radiation therapy best fits in their care plan.”

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