

FACTS ABOUT LUNG CANCER

- According to the American Cancer Society, in 2006 nearly 175,000 Americans will learn they have lung cancer. This accounts for about 12 percent of cancer diagnoses.
- Lung cancer is the second most common cancer found in both men and women.

RISK FACTORS FOR LUNG CANCER

Smoking greatly increases your chances of developing lung cancer. Smoking leads to 85 percent to 90 percent of all lung cancers.

- Other risk factors include exposure to second-hand smoke, radon, asbestos, air pollution and tuberculosis.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF LUNG CANCER

Some indications of lung cancer include:

- Persistent cough.
- Coughing up blood.
- Shortness of breath.
- Chest pain.
- Pneumonia or bronchitis.
- Swelling of the neck or face.
- Unexplained weight loss, loss of appetite or fatigue.

Some patients may not notice any symptoms.

QUITTING SMOKING

The health benefits begin immediately after quitting smoking.

- Quitting smoking makes treatment more effective for people with lung cancer. It also reduces the risks of infections, improves breathing and reduces the risks associated with surgery.
- Talk to your doctor or visit www.smokefree.gov to learn how to quit.

LEARNING ABOUT CLINICAL TRIALS

The radiation oncology team is always looking for new ways to treat and cure cancer through studies called clinical trials. Today's lung cancer radiation therapy treatments are the result of clinical trials completed in the past proving that radiation therapy kills cancer cells and is safe long term. For more information on clinical trials, ask your doctor or visit:

National Cancer Institute
www.cancer.gov/clinicaltrials

Radiation Therapy Answers
www.ranswers.org/treatment/clinical_trials.htm

ABOUT THE RADIATION ONCOLOGY TEAM

Radiation oncologists are the doctors who oversee the care of each patient undergoing radiation treatment. Other members of the radiation oncology team include radiation therapists, radiation oncology nurses, medical physicists, dosimetrists, social workers and nutritionists. To find a radiation oncologist in your area, visit www.ranswers.org.

HELPFUL WEB SITES ON LUNG CANCER

American Cancer Society
www.cancer.org

American Lung Association
www.lungusa.org

Focus on Lung Cancer
www.lungcancer.org

Lung Cancer Alliance
www.lungcanceralliance.org

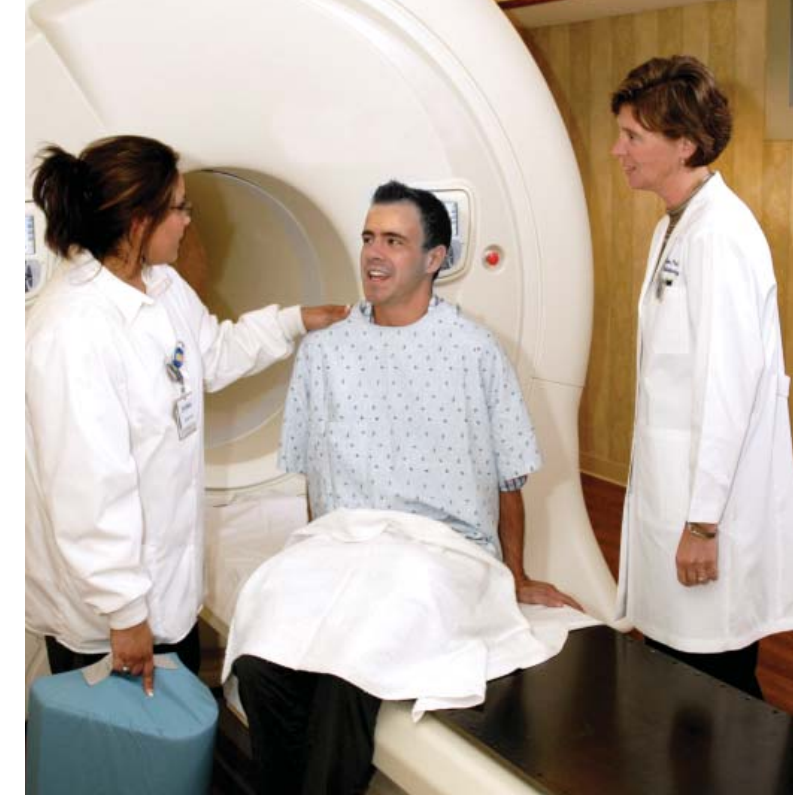
Lung Cancer Online
www.lungcanceronline.org

ABOUT ASTRO

The American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology is the largest radiation oncology society in the world with more than 8,500 members who specialize in treating cancer with radiation therapies. ASTRO's mission is to advance radiation oncology by promoting excellence in patient care, promoting research and disseminating research results.



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RADIATION THERAPY for LUNG CANCER

Facts to Help Patients Make an Informed Decision

ASTRO

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DIAGNOSING LUNG CANCER

- A chest X-ray will often show a lung tumor.
- CT scans and PET scans are often used to provide more detailed information.
- To be certain if you have lung cancer, tissue from your lung will be removed to look for cancer cells. This test is called a **biopsy**.
- The biopsy may be done during a **bronchoscopy**. During this test, a flexible tube with a light is inserted into your nose or mouth to look at the airways of the lungs.
- A biopsy may also be done with a thin needle inserted through the skin directly into the tumor.

TYPES OF LUNG CANCER

- **Non-small cell lung cancer** is the most common type of lung cancer. The most common forms of non-small cell lung cancer are squamous cell cancer and adenocarcinoma.
- **Small cell lung cancer** is less common than non-small cell lung cancer and looks different when examined under a microscope. In the past, small cell lung cancer was often called oat cell cancer.

Both types of lung cancer can spread to other parts of the body.

TREATMENT OF LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer treatment depends on several factors, including the type and size of the cancer, its location and your overall health. Surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy are the primary tools for treating lung cancer and may be used alone or in combination.

- **Non-small cell lung cancer** may be treated with radiation therapy, surgery and chemotherapy.
- **Small cell lung cancer** is usually treated with radiation therapy and chemotherapy.

A team of doctors will help you decide on the best treatment for you. This team may include a radiation oncologist, a medical oncologist and a surgeon.

UNDERSTANDING RADIATION THERAPY

- Radiation therapy, sometimes called radiotherapy, is the careful use of radiation to safely and effectively treat cancer.
- Cancer doctors, called radiation oncologists, use radiation therapy to try to cure cancer, to control cancer growth or to relieve symptoms, such as pain.
- Radiation therapy works within cancer cells by damaging their ability to multiply. When these cells die, the body naturally eliminates them.
- Healthy cells are also affected by radiation, but they are able to repair themselves in a way cancer cells cannot.

EXTERNAL BEAM RADIATION THERAPY

External beam radiation therapy targets your lung cancer. Radiation is given in a series of daily treatments, Monday through Friday. Treatments are painless and last less than 30 minutes.

- Conventional radiation therapy uses multiple radiation fields to target the cancer and keep radiation from healthy cells.
- **3-dimensional conformal radiotherapy (3D-CRT)** combines multiple radiation treatment fields to deliver precise doses of radiation to the lung tumor. Tailoring each of the radiation beams to focus on the tumor targets the cancer while protecting nearby healthy tissue.
- **Intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT)** is a form of 3D-CRT that modifies the radiation by varying the intensity of each radiation beam. IMRT is still being studied for lung cancer.
- **Stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT)** is a specialized form of 3D-CRT that delivers high doses of radiation over a period of five to eight days. It is currently being evaluated for the treatment of lung cancer. This type of treatment is available at only a few centers around the country.

INTERNAL RADIATION

- Internal radiation or **brachytherapy** is the placement of radioactive material into or near your tumor.
- Before treatment, a bronchoscopy will be done to place one or two thin plastic tubes into your nose and into the airways of the lung.
- The tube or tubes are then connected to a brachytherapy machine. The tube serves as a channel to deliver a dose of radiation by briefly placing a tiny radioactive source near the lung tumor.
- After the treatment, the tubes are removed. They may be placed again if you need more treatment.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

- Side effects are different for everyone. Some patients feel fine during treatment while others may feel uncomfortable.
- Possible problems may include skin irritation, difficulty or pain when swallowing, and fatigue.
- Lung radiation may cause shortness of breath. This may be temporary or permanent depending on your cancer and its treatment.
- With radiation therapy to the chest, you should not lose the hair on your head or have an upset stomach. Chest radiation will not affect your ability to have children.
- Talk to your doctor about any discomfort you feel. He or she can provide treatments to help.
- Everyone responds differently to the stress of cancer and treatment. Doctors, nurses, social workers and support groups are available to help.