**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](http://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](http://www.cancer.gov/clinicaltrials)
- Radiation Therapy Answers [www.rtanswers.org/treatment/clinical_trials.htm](http://www.rtanswers.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.rtanswers.org](http://www.rtanswers.org).

**HELPFUL WEB SITES ON LUNG CANCER**

- American Cancer Society [www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org)
- American Lung Association [www.lungusa.org](http://www.lungusa.org)
- Focus on Lung Cancer [www.lungcancer.org](http://www.lungcancer.org)
- Lung Cancer Alliance [www.lungcanceralliance.org](http://www.lungcanceralliance.org)
- Lung Cancer Online [www.lungcanceronline.org](http://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.

**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](http://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](http://www.cancer.gov/clinicaltrials)
- Radiation Therapy Answers [www.rtanswers.org/treatment/clinical_trials.htm](http://www.rtanswers.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.rtanswers.org](http://www.rtanswers.org).

**HELPFUL WEB SITES ON LUNG CANCER**

- American Cancer Society [www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org)
- American Lung Association [www.lungusa.org](http://www.lungusa.org)
- Focus on Lung Cancer [www.lungcancer.org](http://www.lungcancer.org)
- Lung Cancer Alliance [www.lungcanceralliance.org](http://www.lungcanceralliance.org)
- Lung Cancer Online [www.lungcanceronline.org](http://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.

**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](http://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](http://www.cancer.gov/clinicaltrials)
- Radiation Therapy Answers [www.rtanswers.org/treatment/clinical_trials.htm](http://www.rtanswers.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.rtanswers.org](http://www.rtanswers.org).

**HELPFUL WEB SITES ON LUNG CANCER**

- American Cancer Society [www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org)
- American Lung Association [www.lungusa.org](http://www.lungusa.org)
- Focus on Lung Cancer [www.lungcancer.org](http://www.lungcancer.org)
- Lung Cancer Alliance [www.lungcanceralliance.org](http://www.lungcanceralliance.org)
- Lung Cancer Online [www.lungcanceronline.org](http://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.
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.

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. 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.

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.

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.