

The Facts About Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the United States.

Lung cancer causes 30% of all cancer deaths.

Lung cancer is the leading cancer killer among Caucasians, African-Americans, Asians and Hispanic males.

Lung cancer will kill more people this year than:

- breast cancer
- prostate cancer
- colon cancer
- liver cancer
- kidney cancer
- melanoma...combined

Lung cancer will kill three times as many men as prostate cancer this year.

Lung cancer will kill nearly twice as many women as breast cancer this year.

Over 50% of new lung cancer cases will be diagnosed at a very late stage—Stage IIIb or IV—and only 5% of them will live for 5 years.

Myth: After you stop smoking, your lungs go back to normal in 10 years.

Truth: The lungs never go back to normal. Most former smokers remain at elevated risk.

Current smokers: 35-40% of new lung cancer cases

Former smokers: 50% of new lung cancer cases

Never smoked: 10-15% of new lung cancer cases

Lung Cancer Alliance Programs

Lung Cancer Hotline. A support and information service for lung cancer patients, survivors, and their family and friends. Call toll free 800-298-2436.

Phone Buddy Program. A peer-to-peer support program designed for people with lung cancer and their families.

Our Web Site: www.lungcanceralliance.org. A credible source for information about lung cancer symptoms, treatments, living with the disease, inspirational stories of hope, lung cancer related news, advocacy issues and much more.

Clinical Trials Matching Service. A service designed to assist lung cancer patients and their families search through lung cancer-specific clinical trials and become matched with the most appropriate one. Visit www.lungcanceralliance.org or call 800-698-0931 for more information.

Spirit & Breath. A newsletter published by Lung Cancer Alliance containing topics of interest to lung cancer survivors, caregivers, healthcare professionals and advocates.

November is Lung Cancer Awareness Month! Lung Cancer Awareness Month is a local and national awareness initiative to change the face of lung cancer and to reduce the stigma associated with the disease. Visit our Web site or call us to participate in LCAM activities.

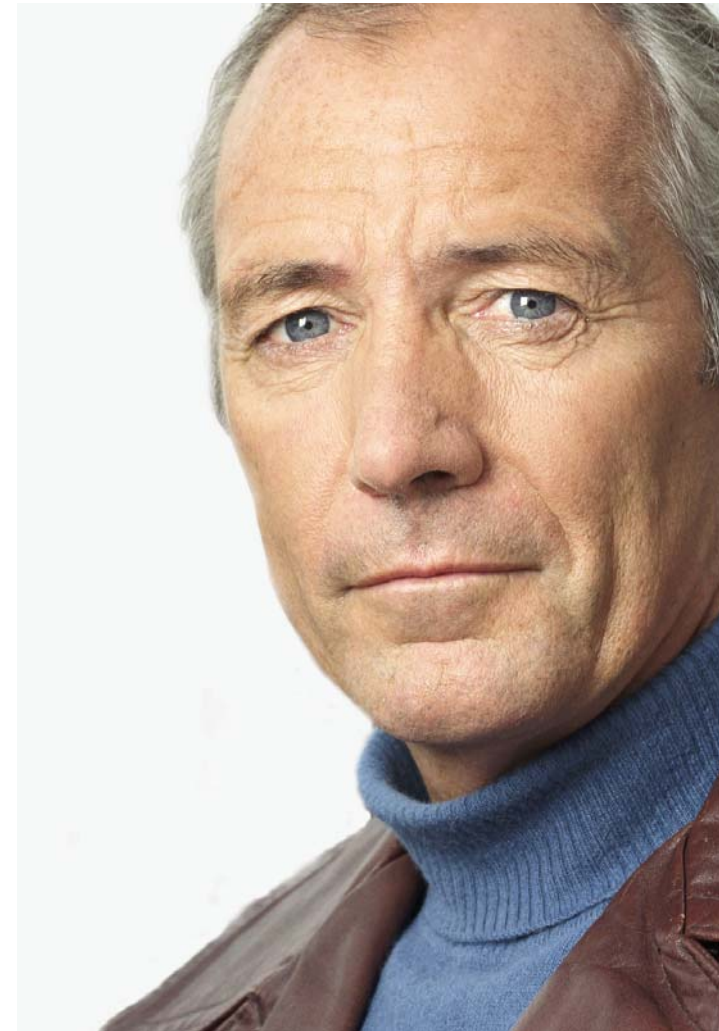
No More Excuses. No More Lung Cancer. As the only not-for-profit organization dedicated solely to helping lung cancer survivors, Lung Cancer Alliance relies on your generous donations and volunteer support. Support from you—the patients, survivors, family members, friends, and healthcare professionals—helps us toward our goal of eradicating lung cancer.

For information about giving to Lung Cancer Alliance, visit www.lungcanceralliance.org or call 800-298-2436.



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Lung Cancer



Know the **Risks.**
Know the **Facts.**
Know Your **Options.**



Lung Cancer Risk Factors

Former smokers always remain at higher risk for lung cancer than people who have never smoked. Here are some questions which may help determine if you are at risk for lung cancer:

- Have you ever smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes?
- Have you been exposed to excessive amounts of secondhand smoke?
- Have you had extended exposure to radon or asbestos?
- Is there a history of lung cancer in your immediate family?
- Do you have breathing problems such as shortness of breath, persistent cough or chronic wheezing?
- Do you have undiagnosed chest, shoulder, or back pain?
- Have you been diagnosed with other respiratory diseases, such as emphysema, COPD, or tuberculosis?

If you answered “yes” to even one of these questions, consult with your physician to discuss early detection options.

Lung Cancer Symptoms

Many lung cancer patients do not show symptoms until the disease has progressed significantly. As a result, only 15% of lung cancers are diagnosed in early stages. Smokers and former smokers should be carefully monitored by their physicians for symptoms as they are at higher risk for the disease. Symptoms of lung cancer include the following:

- Coughing (most common)
- Shortness of breath (dyspnea)
- Fatigue
- Wheezing
- Chest, shoulder, back, or arm pain
- Repeated bouts with pneumonia or bronchitis
- Coughing up blood (hemoptysis)
- Weight loss or loss of appetite
- Hoarseness
- Swelling of face or neck
- General pain

Diagnosis and Treatment Options for Lung Cancer

Lung Cancer Alliance believes efforts to evolve research and early detection initiatives are essential. Recent advances in technology have led to the development of promising new tools such as spiral CT scans and biomarkers that can help detect lung cancer at early stages. Clinical studies and screening trials researching effectiveness and life-saving capability of these procedures are currently under way at many institutions. Speak with your physician to learn more about early detection programs and clinical trial options, or visit us at www.lungcanceralliance.org.

Seek out the most up to date and appropriate treatment available for lung cancer and learn about their potential side effects. Some treatment options include the following:

- Surgery (lobectomy, pneumonectomy)
- Radiation therapy
- Chemotherapy
- Targeted therapy

Together, Facing Lung Cancer

Lung cancer patients need to know that they are not alone. It's important that patients form a partnership with their oncologist, nurse, social worker, family and friends and share their experiences and concerns, and discuss treatment options.

About Lung Cancer Alliance



The Lung Cancer Alliance is the only national non-profit organization dedicated solely to advocating for people living with lung cancer or those at risk for the disease. Our initiatives aim to educate public policy leaders of the need for greater resources for lung cancer research while changing the face of lung cancer and reducing the stigma associated with the disease. We offer unique patient education and support programs focused on helping people directly affected by lung cancer.

**NO MORE EXCUSES.
NO MORE LUNG CANCER.**

lungcanceralliance.org