

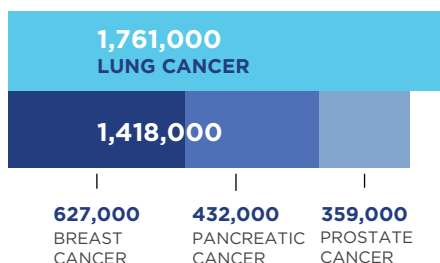
LUNG CANCER BY THE NUMBERS

LUNG CANCER HAS BEEN THE **MOST COMMON CANCER IN THE WORLD** FOR SEVERAL DECADES, AND DESPITE ADVANCEMENTS IN TREATMENT, HAS RESULTED IN **MORE DEATHS THAN ANY OTHER CANCER**.

WHAT IS LUNG CANCER?

LUNG CANCER STARTS WHEN CELLS OF THE LUNG BECOME ABNORMAL AND BEGIN TO GROW OUT OF CONTROL.

LUNG CANCER RESULTS IN MORE DEATHS WORLDWIDE THAN BREAST, PANCREATIC AND PROSTATE CANCERS COMBINED:



SOURCE: GLOBOCAN 2018

INCIDENCE BY GENDER



LUNG CANCER IS THE LEADING CAUSE OF CANCER DEATHS IN BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

2018 DIAGNOSES

1,369,000 MEN
725,000 WOMEN

2018 DEATHS

1,185,000 MEN
576,000 WOMEN

SOURCE: GLOBOCAN 2018

KNOW YOUR RISK

WHILE TOBACCO SMOKING IS THE MOST COMMON CAUSE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LUNG CANCER, THERE ARE MANY OTHER RISK FACTORS.



EXPOSURE TO RADON GAS



SECONDHAND SMOKE



EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS



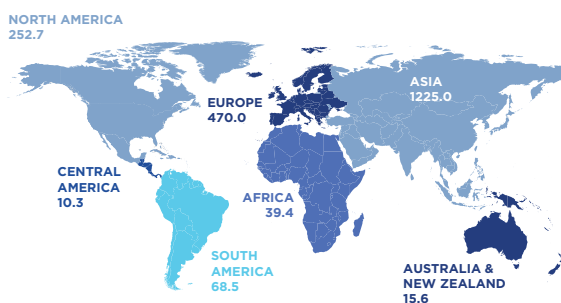
AIR POLLUTION



FAMILY HISTORY

LUNG CANCER "HOT SPOTS"

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF ANNUAL NEW LUNG CANCER CASES BY REGION (THOUSANDS)



SOURCE: GLOBOCAN 2018

COMMON SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

- CHEST PAIN
- FEELING WEAK
- HOARSENESS
- PERSISTENT COUGH
- SHORTNESS OF BREATH

TWO MAIN TYPES OF LUNG CANCER:

NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)

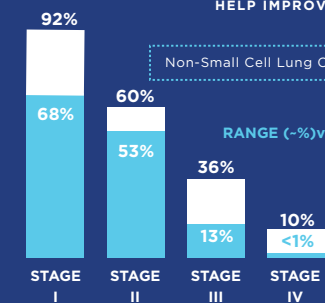
NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT **85-90%** OF DIAGNOSES AND IS COMPOSED OF 3 SUBTYPES: SQUAMOUS CELL (EPIDERMOID) CARCINOMA, ADENOCARCINOMA AND LARGE CELL (UNDIFFERENTIATED) CARCINOMA.

SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (SCLC)

LESS COMMON THAN NSCLC, SCLC ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT **10-15%** OF ALL LUNG CANCERS. FOR NON-SMOKERS, SCLC IS EVEN LESS COMMON. SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER TENDS TO GROW AND SPREAD EARLY TO DISTANT PARTS OF THE BODY BEFORE IT IS FOUND.

5-YEAR SURVIVAL RATES BY STAGE

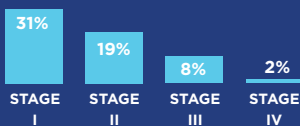
A PATIENT'S PROGNOSIS IS LARGELY DEPENDENT ON THE TYPE AND STAGE OF THE DISEASE. AS WITH MANY OTHER CANCERS, EARLY DETECTION CAN HELP IMPROVE SURVIVAL RATES.



SOURCE: AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Small Cell Lung Cancer

SCLC FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL RATES TEND TO BE LOWER, AS SCLC GROWS FASTER AND SYMPTOMS ARE OFTEN NOT DETECTED UNTIL THE CANCER IS AT AN ADVANCED STAGE.



TREATMENT

A PATIENT'S TREATMENT OPTIONS ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT ON THE STAGE OF THE DISEASE. FOR BOTH NSCLC & SCLC, THEY MAY INCLUDE:



CHEMOTHERAPY



RADIATION THERAPY



SURGERY



IMMUNOTHERAPY

FOR NSCLC, MORE TREATMENT OPTIONS EXIST & INCLUDE:



TARGETED THERAPY



RADIOFREQUENCY ABLATION (RFA)