

TREATMENT FOR LUNG CANCER



- **Wedge resection:** to remove a small section of lung that
- **Segmental resection:** to remove a larger portion of lung
- **Lobectomy:** to remove the entire lobe of one lung
- **Pneumonectomy:** to remove an entire lung

OTHER TREATMENTS:

- radiosurgery
- targeted drug therapy
- immunotherapy
- palliative care

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

- quit smoking
- check for Radon in the house
- stay away from smokers if possible
- exercise regularly
- eat a variety of fruits and vegetables with antioxidants
- eat less sugary foods
- eat more whole grains
- eat less red meat
- eat more fish with Omega 3
- eat more nuts
- maintain healthy weight
- drink alcohol in moderation
- get regular check ups by your family physician



BY: BRIAN NGUYEN

LUNG CANCER

WHAT IS LUNG CANCER?

Lung Cancer is when abnormal cells grow uncontrollably in one or both of the lungs in the human body. These cells do not develop into healthy lung tissues, instead they multiply quickly and form large masses called tumors. As these tumors get larger they hinder the lung's abilities to provide the bloodstream with oxygen. Primary lung cancer is when the tumor originated in the lungs, and secondary lung cancer is when the tumor started in another location of the body and metastasizes to the lungs. This type of cancer has been known to be one of the most deadliest ones with a 5 year survival rate of about 17%.

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SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF LUNG CANCER

- Coughing out blood or phlegm
- Chest pain associated with breathing or coughing
- Loss of appetite or weight loss
- shortness of breath
- feeling weak or tired
- Bronchitis and pneumonia
- Hoarseness (abnormal voice)
- Wheezing
- **SYMPTOMS IF METASTASIZED:**
- Bone pain
- Jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes)
- Nervous system changes (seizures, headaches, dizziness)



CAUSES OF LUNG CANCER



- The main cause of lung cancer are cigarettes it contributes to about 90% of all lung cancer deaths can be linked to tobacco smoking.
- Other causes include radiation, ageing, pollution, your environment, diseases, genetics, job, asbestos and second hand smoking.
- These factors and carcinogens all contribute to the development of lung cancer by altering the cells that make up the lungs and causing a mutation.

- The diagram s



DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER

- Screening for lung cancer is offered for people 55 and older. This is generally the age people are most at risks because 2 out of 3 people with lung cancer are 65 and older.
- People who smoke heavily or casually are encouraged to get tested for lung cancer,

METHODS USED:

- Chest -X ray (checking for tumors)
- CT scanning
- Biopsy (tissue sample test)
- MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
- Physical examination
- Bronchoscopy (examination of bronchus and bronchioles)

Lung cancer is categorised in stages from I to IV according to the severity of disease¹



Recommended treatments can vary depending on the stage of the lung cancer; however, due to late manifestation of symptoms, a large proportion of lung cancer patients are diagnosed at Stage IV.²