

**IT'S
OKAY
TO ASK**



Questions & Answers

for Newly Diagnosed Lung Cancer Patients



ROAD TO BETTER TREATMENT OF YOUR LUNG CANCER



Testing & Staging

Types:

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) or
Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)

Stages: 1, 2, 3, or 4



Understanding Biomarkers

Biomarker tests are standard of care for patients diagnosed with stage 4 NSCLC.

Commonly tested **biomarkers:**
EGFR, ALK, BRAF, MET,
ROS1, NTRK, PD-L1

*EGFR = Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor.

A lung cancer diagnosis can come as a shock.

You may feel overwhelmed and unsure of the next step. But you can arm yourself with knowledge that allows you to take a proactive approach.

Get on the right track of a treatment course from the very beginning by asking the right questions. It may help optimize your treatment plan. Here are some important questions and key terminology that can help you at each step of diagnosis and treatment.

Remember, it's okay to ask.



Personalized Treatment Plan Options

- Surgery
- Radiation
- Chemotherapy
- Targeted Therapy
- Immunotherapy



Be Proactive. Have Hope. Stay Positive.

- Rest & take care of yourself
- Regular checkups with doctors
- Community support



TESTING & STAGING

Since lung cancer affects different people in different ways, understanding your cancer is very important for your treatment. **A series of tests are necessary to diagnose lung cancer. Further testing then identifies the type and stage of the cancer, which helps determine treatment options.**

Q: If lung cancer is suspected, what tests do I need?

- **Imaging Tests** such as chest X-ray, CT (or CAT) scan, MRI, PET, or a bone scan take pictures of the inside of your body to detect any tumors, their size and if the tumor has spread to lymph nodes or another part of your body
- **Tissue Biopsies** test a small amount of suspicious tissue from a tumor to determine if a person has lung cancer and, if so, which type of lung cancer: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) or Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)
- **Biomarker Testing** may be done to identify any biomarkers that could cause your cancer to grow and spread if you are diagnosed with stage 4 NSCLC. The test results may help to determine treatment options for your specific type of lung cancer

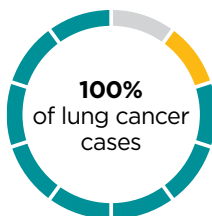
Q: What type of lung cancer do I have?

One of the ways to classify lung cancer is by the look of the cancer cells under a microscope. **The two major types of lung cancers are:**

80% to 85%

**Non-Small Cell
Lung Cancer (NSCLC)**

The most common
type of lung cancer



10% to 15%

**Small Cell
Lung Cancer (SCLC)**

Q: Has my cancer spread to other parts of my body? If so, where is it located?

The main stages of non-small cell lung cancer are stage 1 to stage 4. The lower the stage number, the lesser the cancer has spread.

| Stages of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer |



Stage 1: Cancer is located only in the lung, and it has not spread to any lymph nodes. The tumor is no larger than a few centimeters.



Stage 2: Cancer is in the lung and may have spread to nearby lymph nodes on the same lung.



Stage 3 (locally advanced): Cancer has been found in the lungs, lymph nodes and in structures around the middle of the chest.



Stage 4 (metastatic): Cancer has spread to both lungs, into the area around the lungs, or to another part of the body, such as the liver or other organs.



UNDERSTANDING BIOMARKERS

Lung cancer is a complex disease that involves many details beyond the first diagnosis. **If you are diagnosed with stage 4 NSCLC, learning about the cancer's biomarkers is an important next step after an initial diagnosis.**

Q: What is a biomarker?



A biomarker is any molecule that can be measured in tissues, blood, or other bodily fluids that may reveal distinct traits of an individual's lung cancer.

Q: What is biomarker testing?



Biomarker testing looks for biological changes in genes or proteins, like EGFR or ALK, to find out whether you have a mutation in your genes or a particular protein that may be causing your cancer to grow and spread.

Biomarker testing is sometimes referred to as **genetic testing, molecular testing, or mutation testing.**

Q: Why should I get biomarker testing?

Biomarkers have revolutionized the treatment of lung cancer, leading to advanced precision medicine. Knowing your cancer has a specific biomarker means you may be able to target what is driving your cancer to grow and spread from the very beginning. As a result, **you may expect better treatment outcomes.**¹⁻³

Q: How is biomarker testing done?

There are two ways to test for biomarkers. Both may be necessary to receive a full diagnosis of **your stage 4 NSCLC**:



Tissue Test

removes tissue from a tumor to be tested



Blood Test

also known as a liquid biopsy or plasma test



1. Kris MG, Johnson BE, Berry LD, et al. Using multiplexed assays of oncogenic drivers in lung cancers to select targeted drugs. *JAMA*. 2014;311(19):1998-2006.
2. Gutierrez ME, Choi K, Lanman RB, et al. Genomic profiling of advanced non-small cell lung cancer in community settings: gaps and opportunities. *Clin Lung Cancer*. 2017;18(6):651-659. 3. Singal G, Miller PG, Agarwala V, et al. Association of patient characteristics and tumor genomics with clinical outcomes among patients with non-small cell lung cancer using a clinicogenomic database. *JAMA*. 2019;321(14):1391-1399.



UNDERSTANDING BIOMARKERS

Q: Has my cancer tested positive for biomarkers? If so, what are they?

Patients diagnosed with stage 4 NSCLC may test positive for one or more molecular or immune biomarkers:

Molecular Biomarkers: EGFR, ALK, BRAF, MET, ROS1, NTRK

Immune Biomarker: PD-L1

Finding molecular biomarkers provides targeted therapy treatment options and finding an immune biomarker provides immunotherapy options. **If both are found, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines In Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) state that targeted therapy options should take precedence, as these therapies target what is driving your lung cancer to grow and spread.**⁴

Up to
50% of Asians with stage 4 NSCLC have cancer
that **tests positive for an EGFR biomarker.**^{5,6*}

Test for all actionable biomarkers, including EGFR, even if your stage 4 NSCLC tests positive for PD-L1, to ensure a complete diagnosis.

*These cases were specific to adenocarcinoma, a common type of NSCLC.

4. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer V.1.2020. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2020. All rights reserved. Accessed November 6, 2019. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to NCCN.org. NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way. 5. Shi Y, Au J, Thongprasert S, et al. A prospective, molecular epidemiology study of EGFR mutations in Asian patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer of adenocarcinomas histology (PIONEER). *J Thorac Oncol*. 2014;9:154-162. 6. Sholl L, Aisner D, Varella-Garcia M, et al. Multi-institutional Oncogenic Driver Mutation Analysis in Lung Adenocarcinoma: The Lung Cancer Mutation Consortium Experience. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2015;10(5):768-777.

Biomarker test results can take time.

You may want to start treatment immediately. This is understandable. However, getting biomarker testing first is recommended, if feasible, because biomarkers may play a key role in your treatment selection.

Knowing what's driving your cancer to grow and spread means you may be able to target that biomarker from the very beginning. Treatment based on the full biomarker test results may improve treatment outcomes.

*"Is my stage 4 NSCLC
EGFR positive?"*

**Ask your doctor
today.**





PERSONALIZED TREATMENT FOR YOU

Not all lung cancers are the same. Your treatment shouldn't be either. If you have stage 4 NSCLC, ask your doctor if your cancer has been tested for biomarkers. If you test positive for an actionable biomarker, targeted therapies may be a treatment option for you.

Q: How does Targeted Therapy work?

Targeted therapies target certain biomarkers or mutations that drive the cancer to grow and spread. To determine if targeted therapy may be an option to treat your stage 4 NSCLC, it is imperative to get biomarker testing.

Q: My test results show that I have stage 4 NSCLC with an EGFR mutation. What does that mean for my treatment?

Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) is a protein found on the surface of some cells and to which epidermal growth factor binds, causing the cells to divide.

If your stage 4 NSCLC has an EGFR mutation, guidelines recommend treating your cancer with a targeted therapy known as an **EGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI)**.⁴ These treatments are designed to specifically **target the driver of your lung cancer, an EGFR mutation.**

Stage 4 NSCLC patients with **mutation driven lung cancer** are much more likely to respond to targeted therapy for their mutation over other treatment options. **As a result, targeted therapy may offer you the best opportunity to live longer.**¹⁻³

1. Kris MG, Johnson BE, Berry LD, et al. Using multiplexed assays of oncogenic drivers in lung cancers to select targeted drugs. *JAMA*. 2014;311(19):1998-2006. 2. Gutierrez ME, Choi K, Lanman RB, et al. Genomic profiling of advanced non-small cell lung cancer in community settings: gaps and opportunities. *Clin Lung Cancer*. 2017;18(6):651-659. 3. Singal G, Miller PG, Agarwala V, et al. Association of patient characteristics and tumor genomics with clinical outcomes among patients with non-small cell lung cancer using a clinicogenomic database. *JAMA*. 2019;321(14):1391-1399. 4. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer V.1.2020. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2020. All rights reserved. Accessed November 6, 2019. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to NCCN.org. NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.

**EGFR TKIs are
a form of targeted therapy
that are used to treat stage 4
EGFRm NSCLC.**



**THEY ARE
ONCE-DAILY
PILLS.**

Targeted therapy is not chemotherapy
or immunotherapy.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR

about biomarker testing if you have stage 4 NSCLC.

if your stage 4 NSCLC has an EGFR mutation.

if a targeted therapy may be an option for you.

Remember, it's okay to ask.

Start the conversation today.

For more information, please visit: [TreatYourLungCancer.com](https://www.TreatYourLungCancer.com)

My Healthcare Provider Information

Name of Doctor:

Phone Number:

Address:
