

# Lung Cancer in the US



Lung cancer is the **leading cause of cancer death** among both men and women in the US<sup>1</sup>

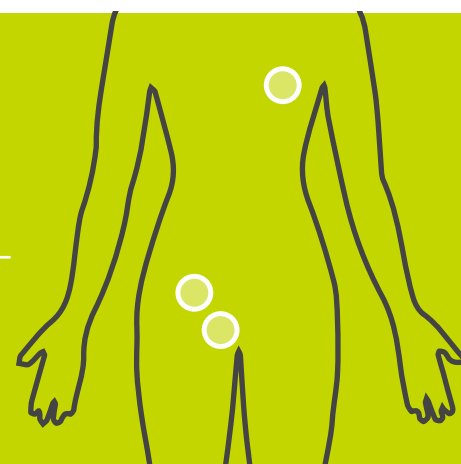


**25%** of all cancer deaths in 2018<sup>1</sup>

More than **breast, prostate and colon** cancers combined<sup>1</sup>

In 2018, it is estimated that

**234,030** new cases of lung cancer will be diagnosed<sup>1</sup>  
**154,050** deaths from lung cancer will occur<sup>1</sup>



## KEY SUBSETS

Approximately **80%-85%** of all lung cancers in the US are non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)<sup>2</sup>

There are **3 main types** of NSCLC<sup>2</sup>

- **Adenocarcinoma**
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Large cell carcinoma

Approximately **55%** of NSCLC cases are adenocarcinoma<sup>3</sup>



Approximately **60%** of adenocarcinoma are associated with a known mutation<sup>4</sup>

Approximately **23%** of adenocarcinomas have EGFR mutations, which are one of the most common mutations<sup>3,4</sup>



With five-year survival rates remaining at less than 15% in patients with adenocarcinoma,<sup>5</sup> there has never been a better time to help address the strong medical need.

## PERSONALIZED MEDICINE

 **Personalized medicine** means treating each patient based on the characteristics of their disease.

 Doctors may use **biomarker tests** to identify genetic information, such as gene mutations in patients<sup>7,8</sup>

 **Identifying gene mutations** can inform doctors and help guide treatment decisions for specific patients<sup>6</sup>

**When it comes to treatment, one size does not fit all<sup>6</sup>**

Personalized medicines are enabling doctors to treat the right patients with the right medicines at the right time, with the goal of changing survival outcomes.



Talk to your doctor about biomarker testing to determine if targeted treatment is right for you. For patient stories and support resources, visit [www.facebook.com/LVNGWithLungCancerUS](https://www.facebook.com/LVNGWithLungCancerUS)

### REFERENCES

1. American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society; 2018. 2. What Is Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer? American Cancer Society. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/non-small-cell-lung-cancer/about/what-is-non-small-cell-lung-cancer.html>. Accessed January 22, 2018. 3. Li T, Kung HJ, Mack PC, Gandara DR. Genotyping and Genomic Profiling of Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Implications for Current and Future Therapies. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013; 31(8):1039-1049. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2012.45.3753. 4. Sholl LM, Aisner DL, Varella-Garcia M, et al. Multi-Institutional Oncogenic Driver Mutation Analysis in Lung Adenocarcinoma: The Lung Cancer Mutation Consortium Experience. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2015;10:768-777. 5. Lin JJ, Cardarella S, Lydon CA, et al. Five-Year Survival in EGFR-Mutant Metastatic Lung Adenocarcinoma Treated with EGFR-TKIs. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2016;11(4):556-565. doi:10.1016/j.jtho.2015.12.103. 6. National Cancer Institute National Human Genome Research Institute. Impact of Cancer Genomics on Precision Medicine for the Treatment of Cancer. <https://cancergenome.nih.gov/cancer-genomics/impact>. Accessed January 22, 2018. 7. Mok TS. Personalized Medicine in Lung Cancer: What We Need to Know. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol*. 2011;8:661-668. doi:10.1038/nrclinonc.2011.126. 8. Kasahara N, Kenmotsu H, Serizawa M, et al. Plasma Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Mutation Testing with a Chip-Based Digital PCR System in Patients with Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *Lung Cancer*. 2017;106:138-144. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.lungcan.2017.02.001.