This NCCN QUICK GUIDE™ sheet summarizes key points from the complete NCCN Guidelines for Patients®: Lung Cancer – Early and Locally Advanced. These guidelines explain which tests and treatments are recommended by experts in cancer. To view and download the guidelines, visit NCCN.org/patients or, to order printed copies, visit Amazon.com

What is early and locally advanced lung cancer?

It is a cancer of cells from the lungs. Most lung cancers are formed from cells that don’t look small (non-small cells). Stage I and II are early lung cancers. Stage III is locally advanced lung cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What health care is given before treatment?</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A report of your health history and an exam of your body</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment to quit smoking as needed</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood tests to count blood cells and levels of chemicals</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures of the insides of your chest and belly area with CT scans</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures of the insides of your body with a PET/CT scan</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures of the brain with MRI for some stage I cancers and all stage II and III cancers</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures of the spine and thoracic inlet with MRI if needed</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An exam of the airways for stage I and II and many stage III cancers</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of small tissue or fluid samples to test for cancer</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung function tests as needed</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supportive care to improve quality of life</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## What are treatment options?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surgery</th>
<th>Surgery is a common treatment for stages I–III lung cancer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Chemotherapy with or without radiation therapy may be given before surgery to reduce the extent of the cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- After surgery, more treatment may be given to prevent the cancer from coming back.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radiation therapy</th>
<th>Instead of surgery, stage I cancer may be treated with radiation therapy. Chemotherapy may be given afterward to treat stage IB.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Instead of surgery, stage II cancer that is only in the lung may be treated with radiation therapy. Chemotherapy may be given afterward.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemoradiation</th>
<th>Instead of surgery, chemoradiation can treat many stage II and III cancers. Chemotherapy and radiation should be given during the same time frame.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- After chemoradiation, durvalumab may be given to control the cancer for a longer period of time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## How can you decide between options?

- Don’t be shy and ask your doctors questions. They are there to help.
- Get a second opinion. Even doctors get second opinions.
- Support groups can be helpful. You can learn a lot from others.
- Compare the pros and cons of each option.