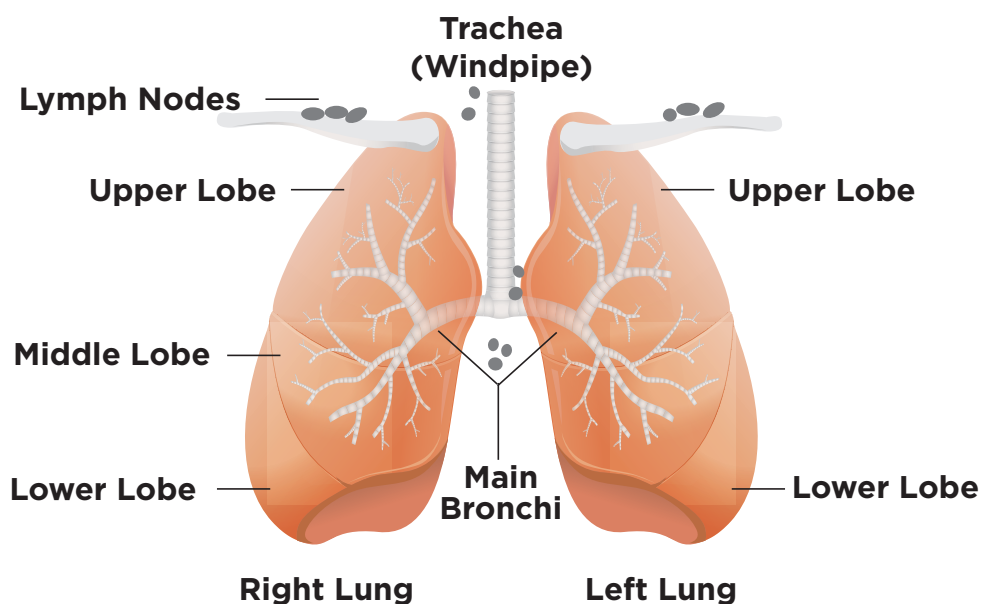


Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Stage 1

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common type of lung cancer. It has 4 stages: I, II, III, IV or 1, 2, 3, 4. Stage 1 NSCLC has sub-stages that are named using the letters A and B. The stage of NSCLC is determined by the size and number of tumors found and where the cancer has spread.



What is NSCLC Stage 1?

In stage 1 NSCLC, cancer is found early, is in one lung, and has not spread to lymph nodes. It is divided into sub-stages 1A and 1B based on the size of the tumor and how far it has spread inside one lung.

Treatments for NSCLC Stages 1A and 1B

Surgery is often the **first treatment choice** at this stage.

Your surgeon may remove a part or the whole lung, based on your needs.

- **Lobectomy** – Removes one lobe of the lungs.
- **Bilobectomy** – Removes two lobes of the lungs.
- **Pneumonectomy** – Removes the entire lung.

Your surgeon will often remove nearby lymph nodes for further testing to ensure cancer has not spread.

Questions? Email us at support@go2.org or call our HelpLine at 1-800-298-2436.

Targeted therapy kills cancer by **attacking a “target” on cancer cells**. The target is found through **biomarker testing**. The type of targeted therapy used is based on which biomarkers you have.

What are biomarkers, and why is testing important?

Biomarkers are mutations or changes inside cancer cells that make them different from healthy cells. These mutations or changes drive cancer cells to grow and spread.

Biomarker testing tells your healthcare team what mutations or changes you have to guide your treatment plan. If your test results include one of the biomarkers that has a targeted therapy, then your best treatment will most often be a targeted therapy.

Treatments for Stage 1B Only

Radiation therapy uses **high-energy beams** aimed at the tumor to kill or shrink cancer cells. There are different types of radiation therapy that may be used based on the location of the cancer and other health factors.

Immunotherapy helps **your body’s own immune system** slow or stop cancer from growing.

Chemotherapy kills cells that **grow and divide very fast**, like cancer cells. Often, 2 types of chemotherapy drugs are given at the same time every 3 weeks for several cycles.

Clinical trials are a type of research that is done to **find new and better ways to treat lung cancer** safely. Talk to your healthcare team about whether a clinical trial is right for you.

Ask your healthcare team about palliative care.

Palliative care is given to prevent or ease lung cancer symptoms and manage treatment side effects. It can help reduce pain, improve quality of life, and help people live longer.



If you have questions about NSCLC, would like to learn about clinical trials, or need support, we are here to help. Visit go2.org or call our free HelpLine at 1-800-298-2436.