What Is Small Cell Lung Cancer?

Small cell lung cancer (SCLC) is a less common type of lung cancer. SCLC is named for the small, oval-shaped cancer cells seen under a microscope. SCLC usually starts in the breathing tubes, known as bronchi, in the center of the chest and spreads quickly.

Staging

Many cancers are divided into four stages: I, II, III, IV or 1, 2, 3 and 4. However, SCLC is often called limited stage (stage 1 through 3) or extensive stage (stage 4). It is important to know your stage.

Extensive stage lung cancer refers to a cancer that was found after it has spread, or metastasized, to other parts of the body like the other lung, liver or brain.
Treatment Options

Your first treatment usually includes a combination of chemotherapy and immunotherapy with or without radiation, depending on where the cancer is in your body.

Chemotherapy is a common treatment for SCLC and usually involves two drugs given together through a vein. It is given in cycles followed by a rest period to allow recovery time.

Immunotherapy is given through a vein and helps the body’s own immune system fight the cancer.

Radiation therapy uses high energy beams to kill or shrink cancer cells. It can be used to manage pain or to prevent cancer from spreading to the brain.

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

Clinical trials are an important option for people diagnosed with extensive stage SCLC. A clinical trial may be your best care option and should be considered every time a treatment decision is made. Talk to your healthcare team about whether a clinical trial is right for you.

Palliative care is given to prevent or treat symptoms from lung cancer and treatment side effects. It can help ease pain, improve quality of life and can also help people live longer. Ask your healthcare team how palliative care can be helpful to you.