The Lung Cancer Patient Journey

This educational tool will help provide insight on the testing and care that you as a patient will encounter as you face a new lung cancer diagnosis.

The Lung Cancer Patient Journey: What Can I Expect

1. **Initial Testing**
   - Lab tests
   - Imaging tests (i.e., X-ray, computed tomography (CT), position emission tomography (PET), or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI))
   - Biopsy

2. **Diagnosis and Staging**
   - Determination of type (small cell or non-small cell) and subtype (adenocarcinoma, squamous, large cell)
   - Analysis of molecular driver mutations/biomarker testing (EGFR, ALK, ROS1, etc.) for possible targeted therapy
   - Evaluation of imaging to determine tumor stage based on tumor size, lymph node involvement, and tumor metastasis (TNM)
   - Tumor Board Discussion
   - Endobronchial Ultrasound (EBUS)

   What are the best questions to ask your doctor at each disease stage?
   - What is the stage of the cancer? What does this mean?
   - Has cancer spread to my lymph nodes or any other parts of my body?
   - How is staging used to help decide the best type of cancer treatment?

What might you ask about biomarker testing?
- What is a biomarker?
- Will I have or have I already had biomarker testing?
- How long will it take to get the test results?
- Can we review the results of my comprehensive biomarker testing?

3. **Treatment**
   - Surgery
   - Radiation therapy
   - Chemotherapy
   - Targeted therapy
   - Immunotherapy
   - Combination therapy
   - Clinical trials
   - Other

   What are some questions to ask about treatment?
   - How do I know which therapy is appropriate for me?
   - What are the possible side effects or risks of treatment?
   - Am I a candidate for a clinical trial?
   - How will my doctor know that treatment is working?

4. **Monitoring**
   - Dependent on stage
   - Management of symptoms and treatment side effects through the end of treatment
   - Additional imaging to evaluate recurrence, progression, and/or treatment response
   - Potential repeat biopsy in case of tumor recurrence or progression
The Lung Cancer Patient Journey: Where Am I Checklist

**Imaging**
- [ ] Chest X-ray
- [ ] CT Chest
- [ ] PET Scan
- [ ] Brain MRI

**Biomarker Testing**
- [ ] Tempus
- [ ] Guardant
- [ ] Other:

**Consults**
- [ ] Medical Oncology
- [ ] Pulmonology
- [ ] Radiation Oncology
- [ ] Thoracic Surgeon
- [ ] Other:

**Lung Cancer**
- [ ] NSCLC (most common)
  - [ ] Adenocarcinoma
  - [ ] Squamous
- [ ] SCLC
- [ ] Other:

**Cancer Stage**
- [ ] NSCLC
  - [ ] Stage I
  - [ ] Stage II
  - [ ] Stage III
  - [ ] Stage IV
- [ ] SCLC
  - [ ] Limited
  - [ ] Extensive

**Tumor Size**

_________ cm

**Lymph Node Metastasis**
- [ ] Negative
- [ ] Positive

Number of nodes: ______

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**The Lung Cancer Journey: Who’s My Care Team?**

**Care Team**

Medical Oncologist: ____________________________  Phone: ____________________________

Radiation Oncologist: __________________________  Phone: ____________________________

Thoracic Surgeon: ______________________________  Phone: ____________________________

Pulmonologist: _________________________________  Phone: ____________________________

Navigator: _________________________________  Phone: ____________________________

Palliative Care: _______________________________  Phone: ____________________________

Notes: ____________________________________________

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**Abbreviations**

**ALK** = anaplastic lymphoma kinase  
**BRAF** = BRAF gene  
**CBC** = complete blood count  
**CMP** = comprehensive metabolic panel  
**CT** = computed tomography  
**dMMR** = deficient mismatch repair  
**EGFR** = epidermal growth factor receptor  
**INR** = international normalized ratio  
**KRAS** = KRAS gene  
**MRI** = magnetic resonance imaging  
**MSI-H** = microsatellite instability-high  
**NGS** = next-generation sequencing  
**NSCLC** = non-small cell lung cancer  
**PD-L1** = programmed death ligand 1  
**PET** = positron emission tomography  
**PT** = prothrombin time  
**RET** - RET gene  
**ROS1** = ROS1 gene  
**SCLC** = small cell lung cancer