

INTRODUCTION An introduction to your lung cancer treatment journey

You have a diagnosis of stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). This means that the cancer has grown within your lung and spread into the nearby lymph nodes, or adjacent structures.

However, the cancer is limited to the chest and there is no evidence that it has metastasized or spread to distant areas of your body.

What is my cancer staging?

Lung cancer staging is way of describing where the lung cancer is located and if it has spread to other parts of the body. Knowing the stage of the cancer helps the healthcare team assess the outlook or prognosis and helps them plan your treatment.

Stage III lung cancer is divided into three stages: stage IIIA, stage IIIB, and stage IIIC.

Stage IIIB Stage IIIC Stage IIIA Tumors Non- metastatic lymph nodes Metastatic lymph nodes Stage IIIA Stage IIIB Stage IIIC

Ref 1

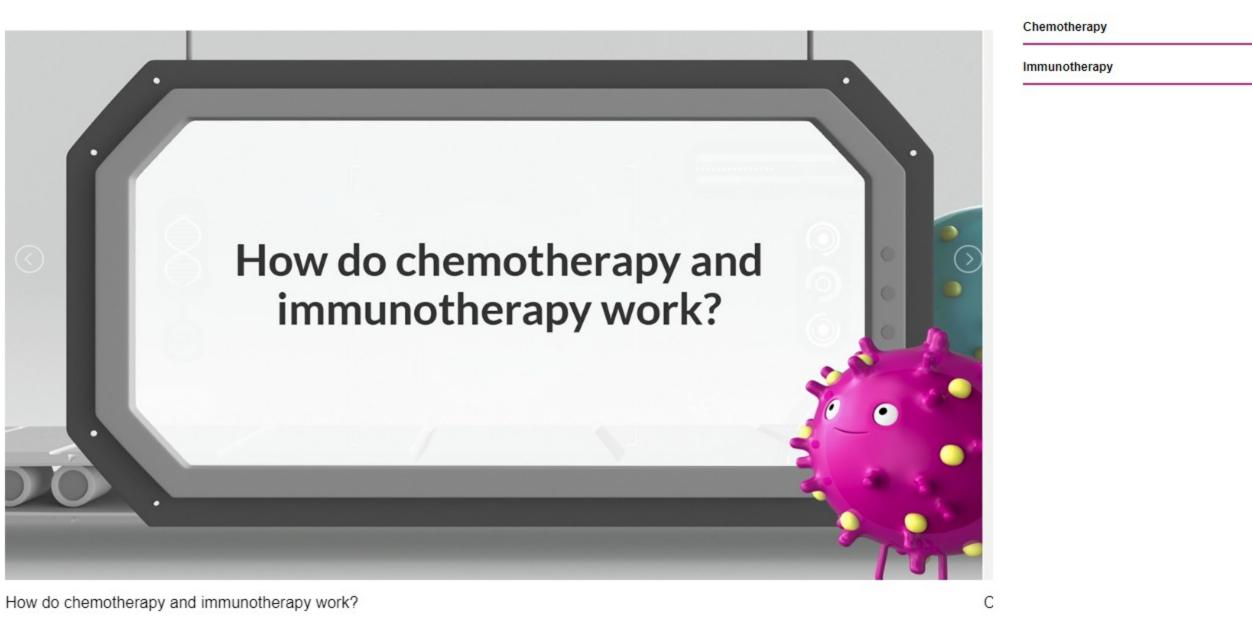
A How is Stage III Lung cancer treated?1 Treatment selection depends on characteristics of the lung cancer including the tumour size, location and whether it has spread.

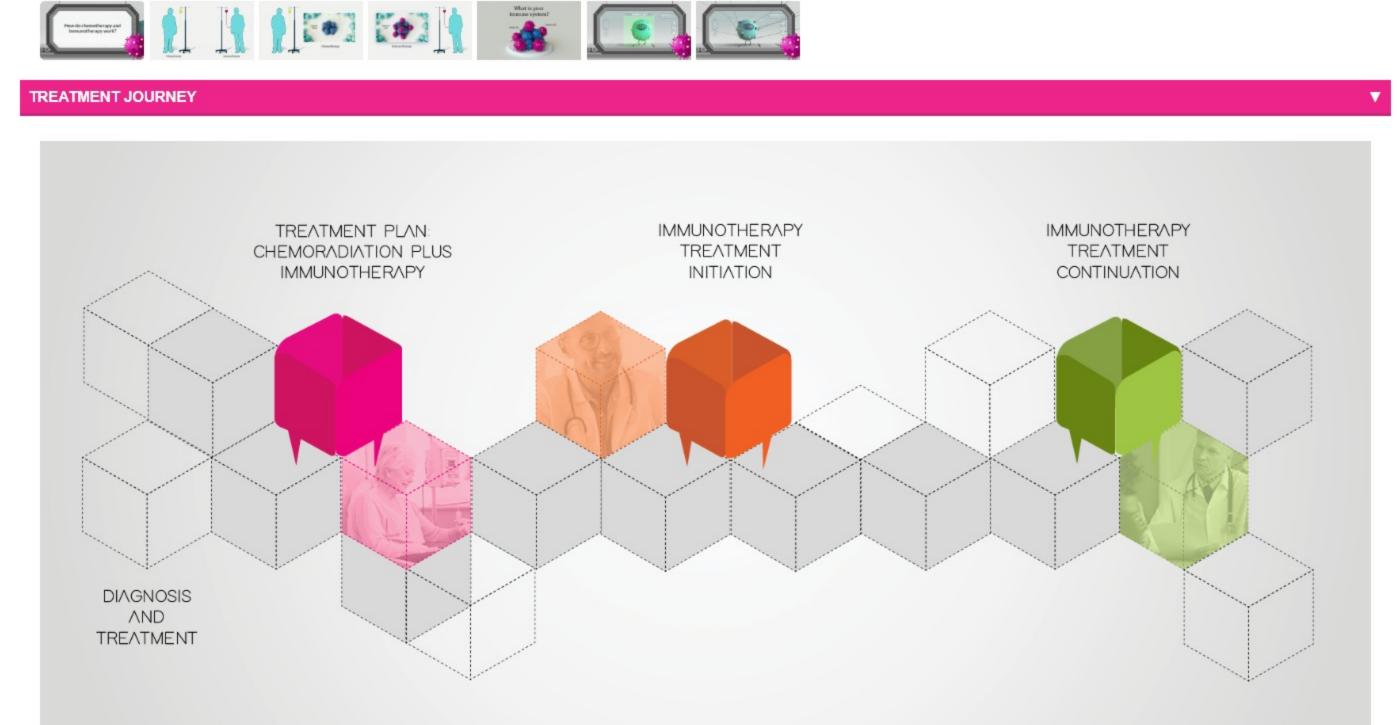
Treatment selection can also be influenced by patient factors such as your health status and medical history, age, past treatments and other health conditions that you may have.



## Drug therapy for stage III lung cancer include chemotherapy and immunotherapy.

**Drug Therapy** 





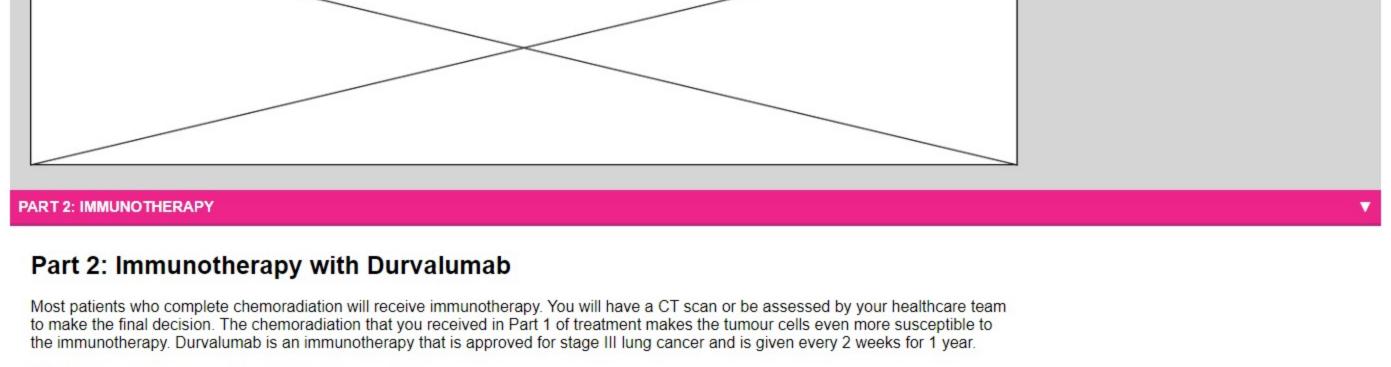
#### Your healthcare team has determined that due to the location of the tumor or lymph nodes involved, surgery is not a good option for treating your cancer. What does my treatment journey look like?

Can I have surgery to remove the tumour?

The most effective treatment option for stage III lung cancer is chemotherapy + radiation which is given together (chemoradiation) followed by immunotherapy. This treatment is given in two parts:



#### Part 1: Chemoradiation Chemoradiation is given over 6-7 weeks. This involves radiation given daily, Monday to Friday. Chemotherapy will be given at the same time with the schedule to be determined by your oncologist.



Launch Calendar

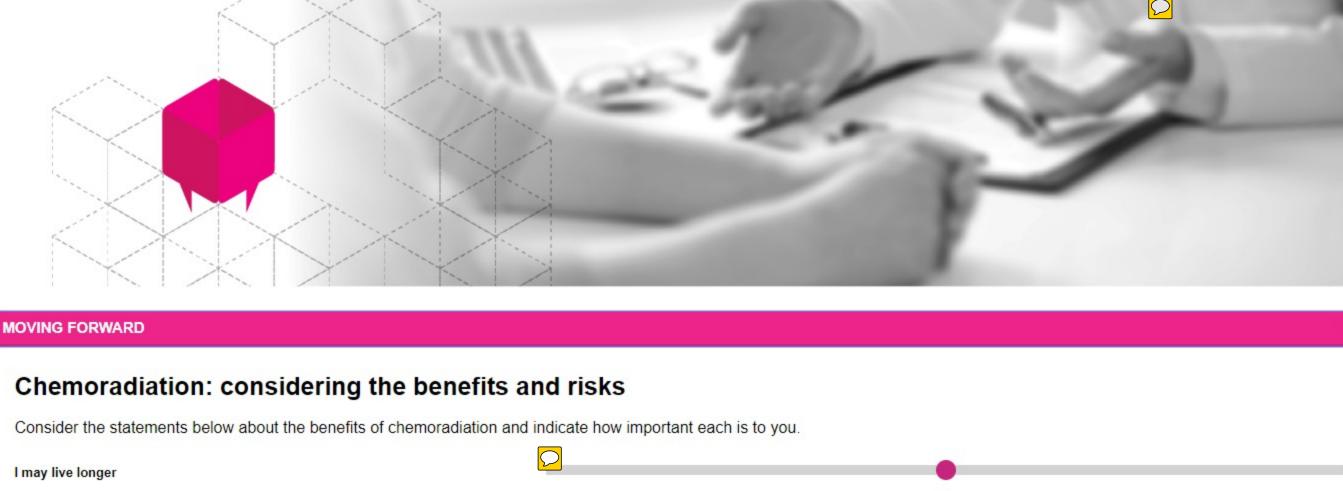
#### What are the goals of treatment? The goal of treatment is to cure the cancer. For some patients treatment with chemoradiation and immunotherapy will lead to a cure. For others, this is the best way to control the cancer and prevent it from affecting them for as long as possible. Your doctor or healthcare team

will provide information specific to you. What are the side effects of chemoradiation?

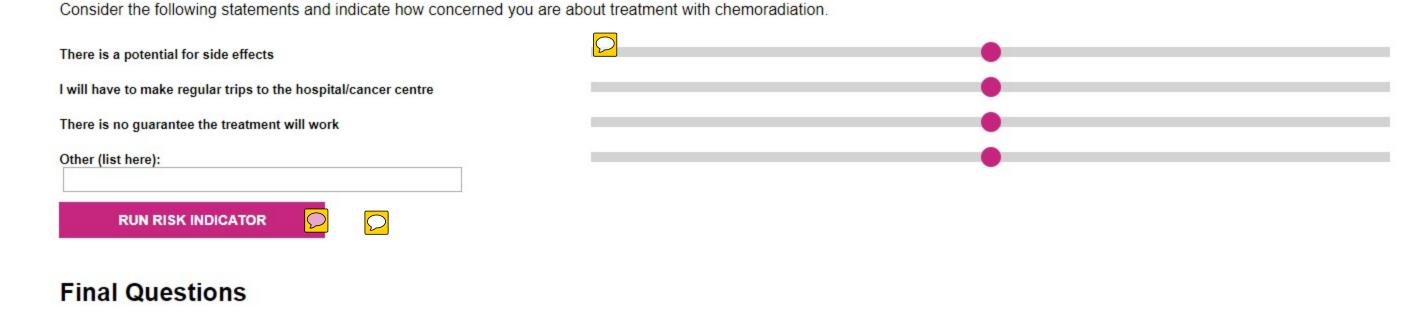
Please refer to the information provided by your healthcare team on the side effects of chemotherapy plus radiation.

### Treatment with chemoradiation and immunotherapy with durvalumab offers the best chance for a cure, and committing to the full two-part treatment program will increase the chance of achieving that goal.

Commitment to the lung cancer treatment journey



# My symptoms of cancer may improve I feel like I am actively fighting the cancer



## 2. Do you have any questions for your healthcare team about risks and side-effects of chemoradiation?

Other (list here):

- 1. Do you understand the benefits of the chemoradiation?
- 4. Have all you questions been answered, and all your concerns addressed? 5. Can I introduce you to the rest of the team to help you schedule your treatment?

3. Is there anything else that you would like to know?

Clinical Practicalities of Chemoradiation

Reference 1: Rami-Porta R, Asamura H, Travis WD, Rusch VW. Lung Cancer — Major Changes in the American Joint Committee on Cancer Eighth Edition Cancer Staging Manual. CA Cancer J Clin. 2017.

This website was developed by a scientific planning committee of Canadian lung cancer experts including medical oncologists, radiation oncology pharmacist and an oncology nurse, for educational purposes and should be used with patients to help them make the most informed treatment decision.