

Lung cancer facts:

Time is crucial in lung cancer

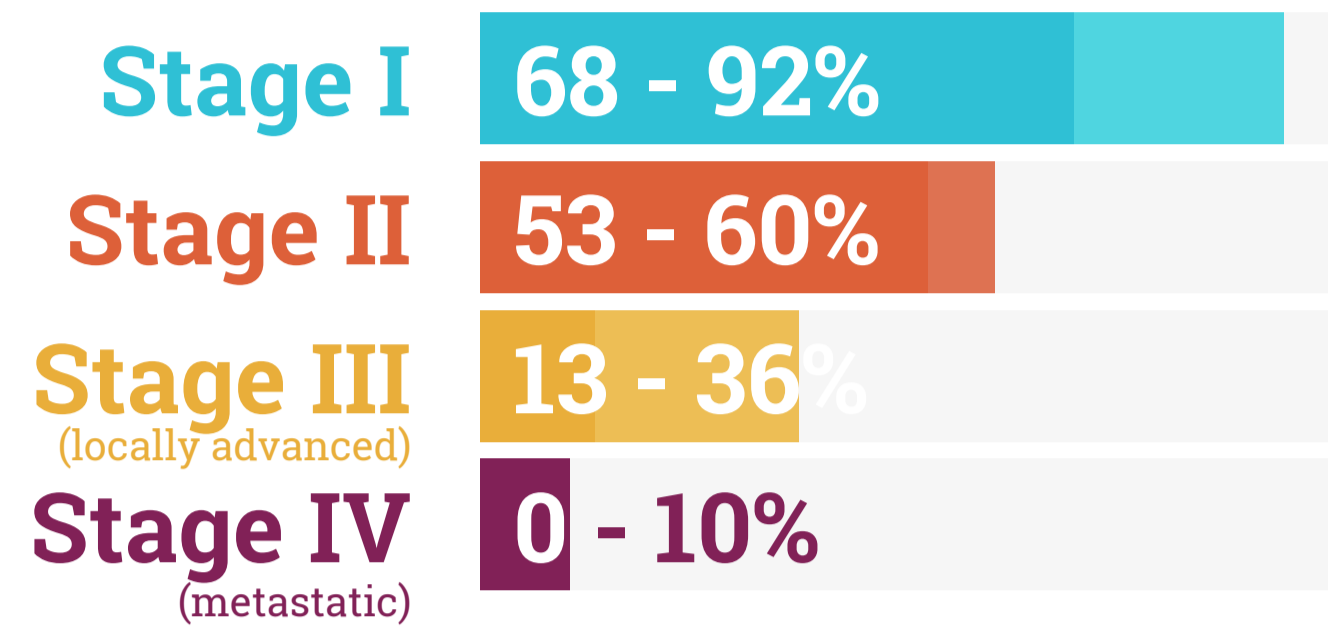
An elusive disease

Lung cancer has the **poorest survival rate** amongst cancers worldwide largely due to the difficulty in catching it on time.

Possible **symptoms**, such as persistent cough or shortness of breath, **develop late**. An estimated **7% to 13%** of patients are diagnosed before the symptoms occur.

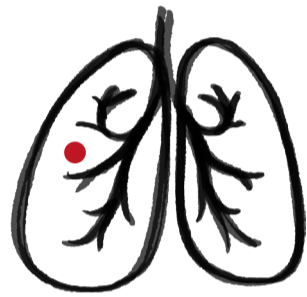
This delays the diagnosis until the disease is already advanced.

5-year survival¹

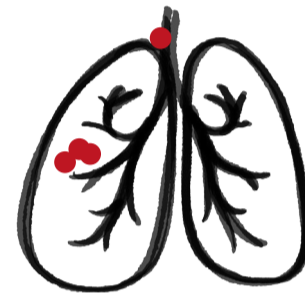


¹Goldstraw et al. J Thorac Oncol. 2016; 11(1):39–51.

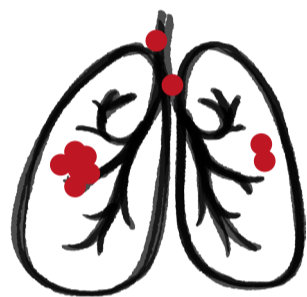
Stage I



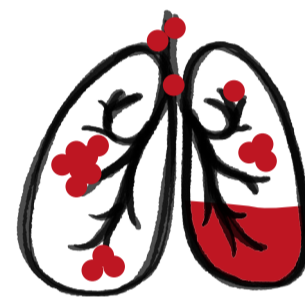
Stage II



Stage III



Stage IV



The stages

Lung cancer is categorised in **stage I to IV** according to the severity of the disease.

Each stage is characterised by the tumour **size, location, and level of spread**.

The stage of lung cancer at diagnosis helps physicians decide on the best kind of treatment.

Treatment options

Lung cancer treatments vary depending on the stage.

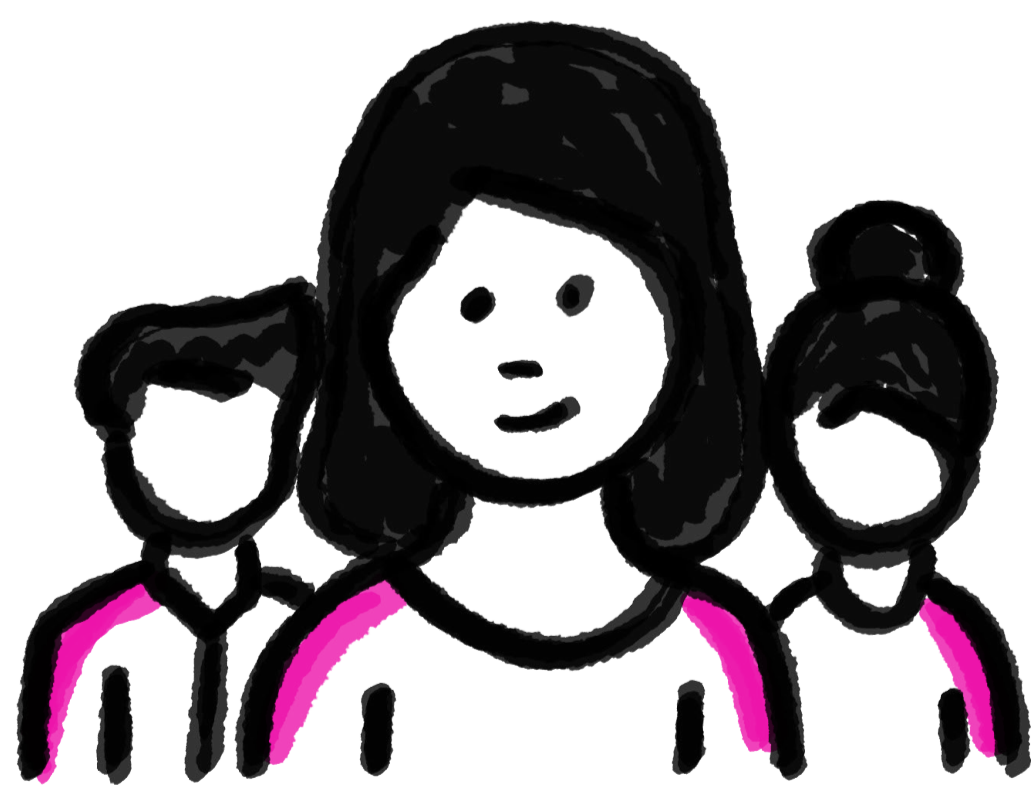
Surgery is **more effective** in the earlier stages. As the disease progresses, removing the cancerous tissue may not be possible due to the level of spread.

Common late-stage treatment options are **chemotherapy and radiotherapy**.

Late-stage treatments are **less effective** than early-stage ones.



https://www.cancervic.org.au/cancer-information/types-of-cancer/lung_cancer/treatment-for-early-lung-cancer.html



Early detection matters

The earlier healthcare providers can detect lung cancer, the greater the opportunity to cure patients.

New programmes and technological developments are underway to improve early lung cancer detection: targeted screening, follow-up of incidental lung nodules, and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for nodule analysis.

Do you want to learn about early lung cancer detection?
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