



OUR GOAL

IS TO RAISE AWARENESS FOR PEOPLE DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER.

Our purpose is to create awareness about Cancer, to educate on early detection and to render palliative care to Cancer patients.

Together with our Partnered institutions, we work harmoniously in all areas related to addressing Cancer control objectives in order to take care of patients with Cancer and support families of survivors.

LUNG CANCER

WHAT IS LUNG CANCER?

Lung cancer begins when cells in the lung grow out of control and form a mass called a tumor, lesion, or nodule. There are 2 major types of lung cancer: non-small cell and small cell. They are usually treated in different ways.

WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE LUNGS?

The lungs are made up of 5 lobes, 3 in the right lung and 2 in the left lung. As a person inhales, the lungs absorb oxygen from the air, which is delivered to the rest of the body through the bloodstream. When the body uses the oxygen, carbon dioxide is created. It is carried back to the lungs through the bloodstream and released when a person exhales.

WHAT DOES STAGE MEAN?

The stage is a way of describing where the cancer is located, if or where it has spread, and whether it is affecting other parts of the body. There are 5 stages for lung cancer: stage 0 (zero) and stages I through IV (1 through 4). Small cell lung cancer is primarily classified as either limited stage or extensive stage depending on where it has grown and spread.

Find more descriptions and illustrations of these stages at www.cancer.net/nscl and www.cancer.net/scl.

HOW IS LUNG CANCER TREATED?

The treatment options for lung cancer depend on the size and location of the tumor, the type of lung cancer, whether the cancer has spread, and the person's overall health. The main options for treating lung cancer are surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, and immunotherapy. Non-small cell lung cancer is often treated with a combination of these treatments. The goal of surgery is to completely remove the lung tumor with a surrounding border of healthy tissue, called a margin, and nearby lymph nodes. Small cell lung cancer is often treated with chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy, and immunotherapy may be recommended, too. When making treatment decisions, people may also consider a clinical trial. Clinical trials are an option to consider for treatment and care for all stages of cancer. Talk with your doctor about all treatment options. The side effects of lung cancer treatment can often be prevented or managed with the help of your health care team. This is called palliative or supportive care and is an important part of the overall treatment plan.

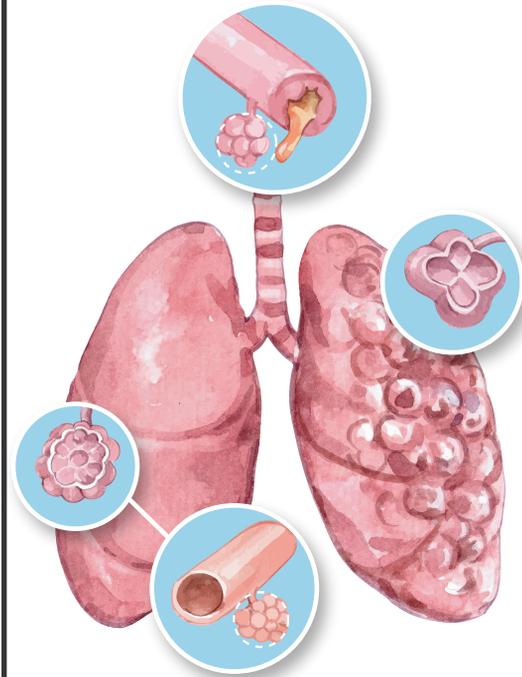
If you would like to be involved or join our Filotimo family of partners, email evy@filotimo.org.za for more information



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LUNG CANCER



WORDS TO KNOW?

Benign: A tumor that can grow but will not spread.

Biopsy: Removal of a tissue sample that is then examined under a microscope to check for cancer cells.

Bronchoscopy: A procedure using a thin, flexible tube with a light on the end to examine the inside of the lungs and/or take a sample of fluid or tissue.

Chemotherapy: The use of drugs to destroy cancer cells.

Immunotherapy: A type of cancer treatment designed to boost the body's natural defenses to fight cancer.

Malignant: A tumor that can grow and spread to other parts of the body.

Metastasis: The spread of cancer from where it began to another part of the body.

Oncologist: A doctor who specializes in treating cancer.

Prognosis: Chance of recovery.

Radiation Therapy: The use of high-energy x-rays to destroy cancer cells.

Targeted therapy: Treatment that targets specific genes or proteins that contribute to cancer growth and survival.

Thoracotomy: Removal of a lung tumor through a cut in the chest.

HOW CAN I COPE WITH LUNG CANCER?

Absorbing the news of a cancer diagnosis and communicating with your doctor are key parts of the coping process. Seeking support, organizing your health information, making sure all of your questions are answered, and participating in the decision-making process are other steps. Talk with your health care team about any concerns.

Understanding your emotions and those of people close to you can be helpful in managing the diagnosis, treatment, and healing process. Because lung cancer is often associated with smoking, patients may feel that they will not receive as much support or help from the people around them.

However, lung cancer can affect anyone. Although a lung cancer diagnosis is serious, patients can be hopeful that their doctors can offer them effective treatment.

IF YOU REQUIRE GUIDANCE CONTACT FILOTIMO CANCER PROJECT FOR ASSISTANCE.

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