

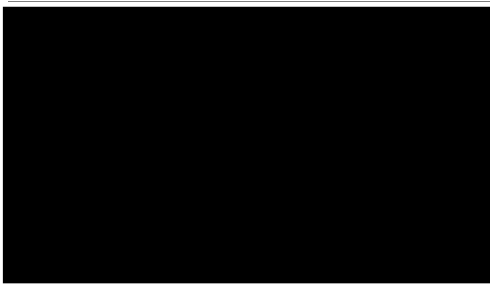
SHRI VIDEO TRAINING SERIES
2018 DX
RECORDED 9/2019

LUNG INTRODUCTION

PRESENTED BY LORI SOMERS, RN
IOWA CANCER REGISTRY
2019

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SEER.Cancer.gov | Did you know?



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How Common Is This Cancer?

Compared to other cancers, lung and bronchus cancer is fairly common.

Common Types of Cancer	Estimated New Cases 2019	Estimated Deaths 2019
1. Breast Cancer (Female)	268,600	41,760
2. Lung and Bronchus Cancer	228,150	142,670
3. Prostate Cancer	174,650	31,620
4. Colorectal Cancer	145,600	51,020
5. Melanoma of the Skin	96,480	7,230
6. Bladder Cancer	80,470	17,670
7. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	74,200	19,970
8. Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer	73,820	14,770
9. Uterine Cancer	61,880	12,160
10. Leukemia	61,790	22,840

Lung and bronchus cancer represents 12.9% of all new cancer cases in the U.S.



12.9%

Per SEER Website

In 2019, it is estimated that there will be 228,150 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and an estimated 142,670 people will die of this disease.

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Types of Lung Cancer

Two major types

1. Small Cell Lung CA
2. Non-small Cell Lung CA

* The aggressiveness & treatment options depend on which type

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Risk Factors

Radon is another risk factor (Uranium breaks down in the ground). Is a radioactive gas that cannot be seen, tasted or smelled.

-- Risk of lung CA may be doubled or tripled if live many yrs in radon contaminated home

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Signs & Symptoms

In many cases, symptoms do not appear until the CA is quite advanced
Signs within the lungs include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Difficulty breathing, wheezing, SOB | Weight loss |
| Coughing with blood in sputum, dry cough | Bone pain |
| Recurring pneumonia or bronchitis | Hoarseness |
| Chest, shoulder or arm pain | Headaches, seizures, neurological symptoms |
| Loss of appetite | Swelling of face or neck |
| | Fatigue |

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Screening

No **routine** screening tests for lung CA
Low dose CT recommended
Only for adults who have no symptoms, high risk

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Diagnostic Tests

CXR – Initial test to check for any mass or spots on lungs
CT Chest – Detailed cross-sectional images. Provides precise info about size, shape & position of tumor & can help find enlarged LN's. **Very effective for diagnosing & staging lung cases. Make sure to document the CT well.**
MRI – Scans use radio waves & strong magnet. Primarily used to detect spread of lung CA to brain or spinal cord

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Diagnostic Tests

PET- Positron emission tomography
Noninvasive eval LNs; see active tumor; used in conjunction to treatment planning; allows staging of disease and identifies surgical candidates; limitations
Bone Scan - Areas of bone that may be abnormal. Routinely done small cell lung cancer

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Diagnostic Tests

Sputum Cytology – Exam of phlegm checking for CA cells. Pt gives early morning samples 3 days in row. Not done as much as in past.

Bronchoscopy – Fiberoptic tube passed thru mouth & into bronchi of lungs looking for tumors or blockages.

Needle Bx – Can be done at bronchoscopy or have CT or fluoroscopy guided

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Diagnostic Tests

Mediastinoscopy – Small slit made in neck & hollow tube inserted behind sternum. Can evaluate & take samples of mediastinal LN's

Mediastinotomy – Small slit incision beside the sternum & allows surgeon to evaluate & reach LN's not reached by mediastinoscopy. Done under general anesthesia

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Diagnostic Tests

Thoracoscopy & Thoracentesis – Eval build-up of fluid around the lungs (pleural effusion) is the result of CA spreading to pleura (membranes surrounding the lungs)

- *Thoracentesis removes excess fluid causing the pleural effusion.*

❖ **NOTE:** Document findings in the lab section for the exam of the pleural effusion. Often positive for malignancy in lung cases.

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Diagnostic Tests

Bone Marrow Bx – Mostly done to find spread to marrow from a Small Cell Lung CA

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Syndromes of Lung CA

Horners Syndrome

- Drooping or weakness of eyelid
- Smaller pupil
- Absent perspiration same side of face

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Syndromes of Lung CA

Paraneoplastic (tumor-related) Syndromes

Some tumors secrete hormone-like or other substances

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Syndromes of Lung CA

Paraneoplastic syndromes associated with Non-Small Cell Lung CA include:

Hypercalcemia

Excessive growth of certain bones especially those in finger tips. Can be painful.

Hypertrophic Osteoarthropathy

Production of substances leading to blood clots

Gynecomastia in men

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Syndromes of Lung CA

Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone (SIADH) associated with Small Cell Lung CA.

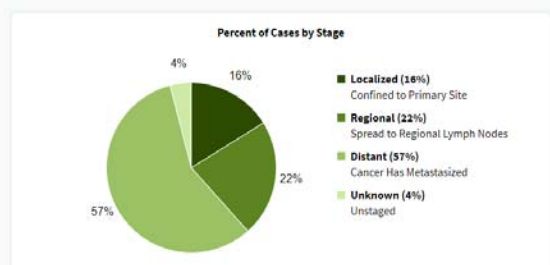
Causes salt levels in blood to become very low

Symptoms include fatigue, loss of appetite, muscle weakness or cramps, nausea, vomiting, restlessness & confusion.

Without treatment, may lead to seizures & coma

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Percent of Cases & 5-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis: Lung and Bronchus Cancer



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Questions

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