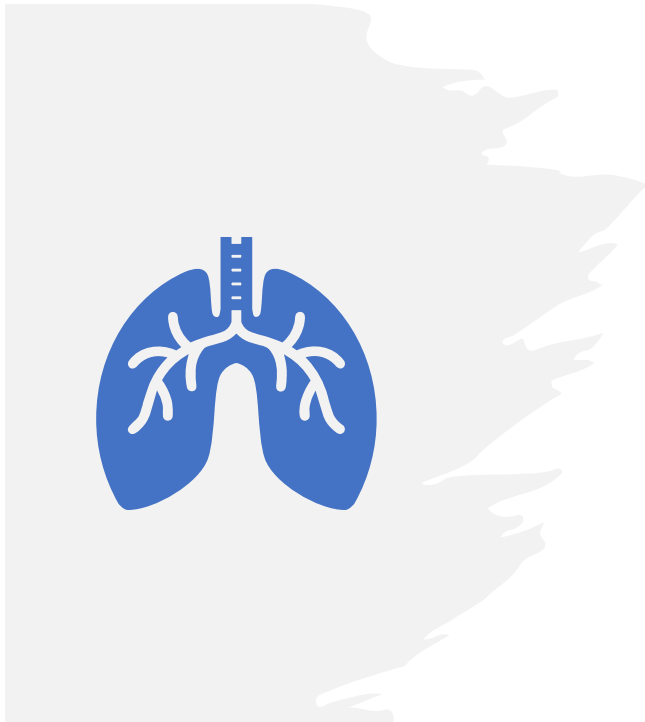


Lung Cancer Treatment

Presented by Melissa Riddle, ODS-C
SHRI Video Training Series | Iowa Cancer Registry
March 2025

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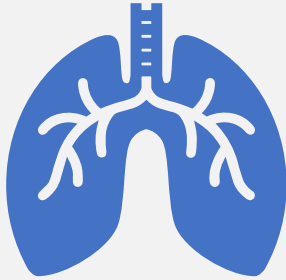


Treatment

- The two major types of lung cancers:
 - Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
 - Small cell lung cancer
- These are two completely different disease AND
- Different treatment modalities

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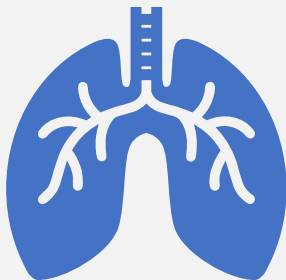
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Treatment: NSCLC

Non-small cell lung cancers

- squamous, adenoca, and large cell carcinoma
 - **Surgery** – common Stage I, II, III
 - **Radiation** - EBRT
 - Ablation – used rarely in lung cancer
 - **Systemic Therapy**
 - Chemo – Stage I, II, III
 - Targeted therapy; Immunotherapy

3



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Treatment: SCLC

Small cell lung cancers

- Usually diagnosed at an advanced stage
- Surgery is typically not recommended or possible due to stage
- Responds better to chemotherapy and/or radiation
 - Immunotherapy may also be administered

4

Treatment: SCLC

Small cell lung cancers

- Limited-stage disease (LS)
 - Chemo and radiation
 - Combined chemo alone
 - PCI [prophylactic cranial irradiation]
- Extensive-stage disease (ES)
 - Combination chemo
 - Radiation therapy
 - PCI



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Surgery Codes

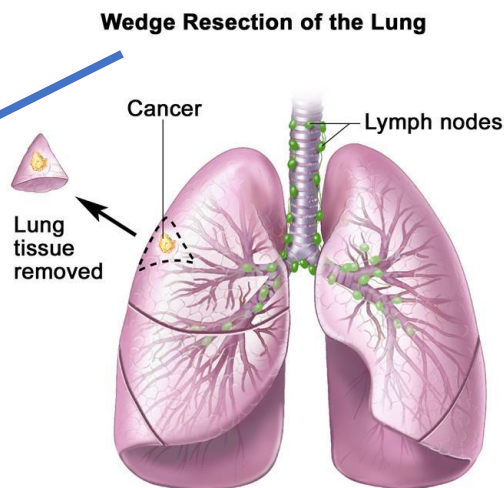
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Surgery NSCLC

B200	• Excision or resection of less than one lobe, NOS
B210	• Wedge resection
B220	• Segmental resection • Include lingulectomy
B230	• Excision NOS
B240	• Laser Excision
B250	• Bronchial sleeve resection ONLY



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Lingula Clarification

Lingula of lung

- Notch on lower portion of LUL (arrow)
- Plays a pivotal role in respiration
- Assists in filtration and humidification of inhaled air

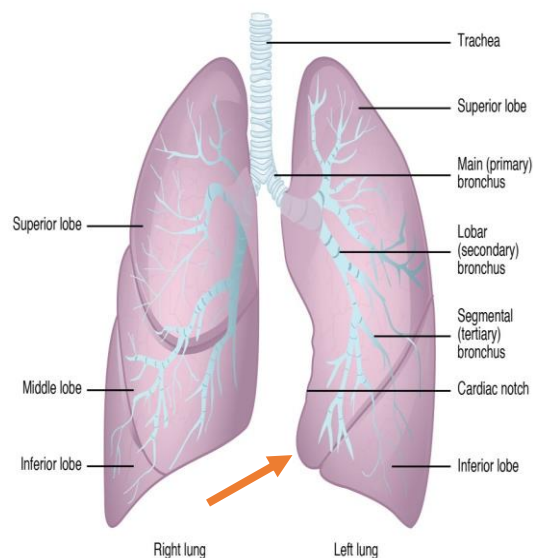
Lingula sparing

- Lingula is not resected
 - Lobectomy **WITHOUT** lingulectomy code surgery to segmental resection **B220**

Lingulectomy B220

- Only the lingula is resected

Reference: October 2023 NAACCR Webinar, Lung part 1



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Surgery NSCLC

B300

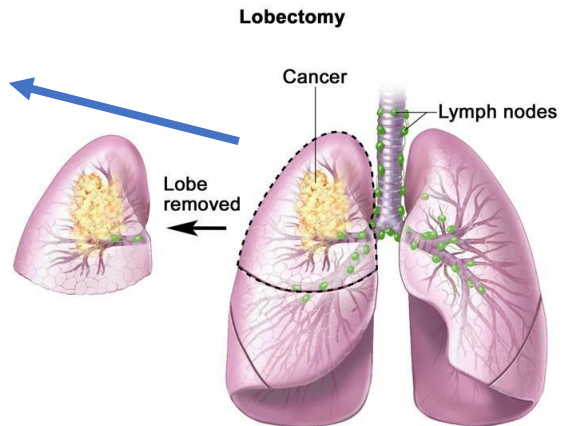
- Resection of at least one lobe, bilobectomy, less than whole lung
- Partial pneumonectomy NOS

B320

- Bronchial sleeve lobectomy/bilobectomy

B330

- Lobectomy **WITH** med LND



9

9

Surgery NSCLC

B450

- Lobe/Bilobectomy Extended NOS

B460

- **WITH** Chest wall

B470

- **WITH** Pericardium

B480

- **WITH** Diaphragm

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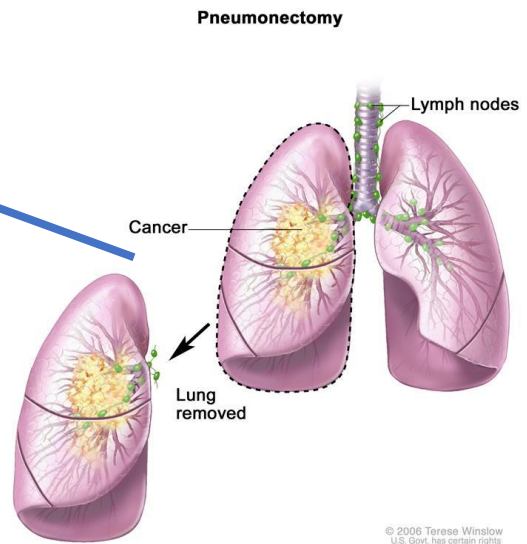
Surgery NSCLC

B550

- Pneumonectomy, NOS
- B560 WITH** mediastinal LND (radical pneumonectomy)

B650

- Extended pneumonectomy
- B660** Extended pneumonectomy + Pleura or diaphragm

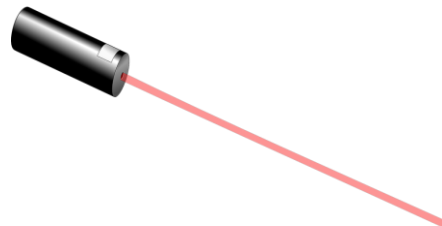


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Laser Ablation

- **Laser ablation (YAG laser)**
 - No pathology report (no specimen)
 - **Code B120**
 - Pathology report (specimen submitted)
 - **Code B240**
 - If also for palliative purposes:
 - Part of first course therapy only when it destroys or modifies cancer tissue



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VATS



Video assisted thoracic surgery

Minimally invasive

Thoracoscopy through smaller cuts than open surgery

Used to remove part of lung because of cancer



Still code the type of surgery, i.e. lobectomy according to the surgery codes.

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Procedures NOT Coded

Exploratory thoracotomy

- Chest is opened to inspect heart, lungs and mediastinum

Mediastinotomy

- Evaluation of mediastinal LN and primary (if visible)

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Radiation

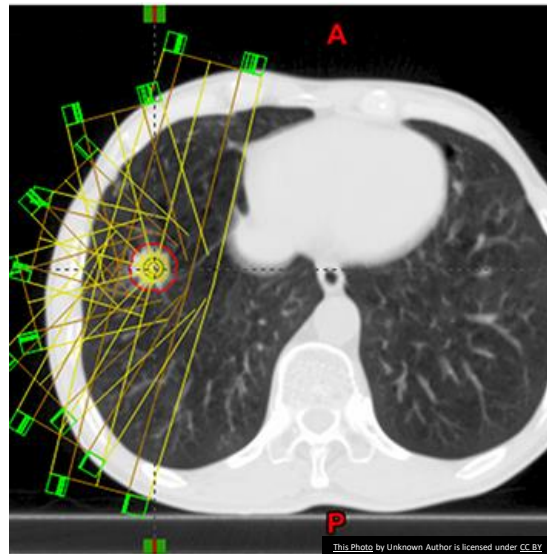
External radiation therapy
EBRT, ERT, 3D-CRT, IMRT, SABR

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Radiation

- **Stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT)**
 - External radiation therapy
 - Uses special equipment
 - Also called stereotactic external beam radiation therapy and stereotaxic radiation therapy
 - Planning Technique: 06



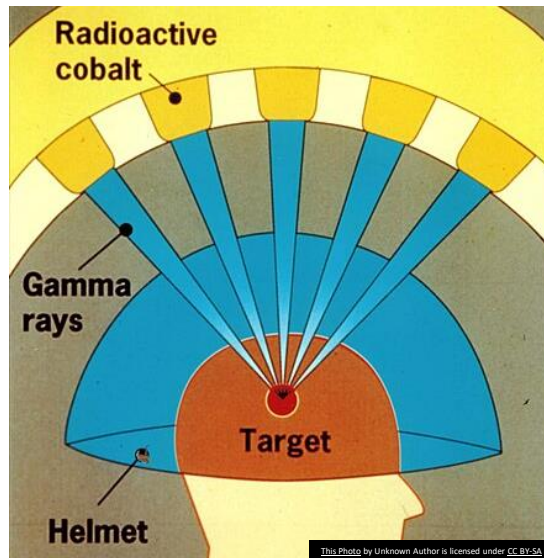
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Radiation

- **Stereotactic radiosurgery**

- External radiation therapy
- Brain mets from lung cancer
 - Gamma Knife
 - Planning Technique: 08
- Does not involve surgery



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Radiation

- Palliative radiation therapy is useful in reducing symptoms from metastatic disease, such as bone pain or brain swelling.
- **Prophylactic cranial irradiation (PCI)** – Radiotherapy in people with small cell lung cancer who has limited disease to kill any cancer cells that might have spread into the brain but too small to see.

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Systemic Therapy

Chemotherapy
Immunotherapy

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Systemic Therapy

- Neoadjuvant therapy –
 - To help shrink the tumor in order to perform a less extensive surgical resection
 - Not typically performed for lung cancer
- Adjuvant therapy –
 - Given after surgery to try to kill any remaining cancer cells

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Chemotherapy



• Non-small cell lung cancer

- Locally advanced –
 - Alone or in combination with radiation as the main treatment option
 - Not able to undergo surgery
- Given as intravenous or pill form
- Common drugs:
 - Cisplatin
 - Carboplatin
 - Paclitaxel (Taxol)
 - Abraxane
 - Taxotere

- Full listing of NSCLC drugs:

<https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/drugs/lung>

- SEER*Rx

<https://seer.cancer.gov/seertools/seerrx/>

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Chemotherapy



• Small Cell Lung Cancer

- Limited Stage
 - Often given with radiation
- Extensive Stage
 - Given with or without immunotherapy
- Common drugs:
 - Topotecan
 - Taxotere
 - Taxol
 - Gemzar

- List of all drugs for SCLC:

<https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/drugs/lung>

- SEER*Rx

<https://seer.cancer.gov/seertools/seerrx/>

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Immunotherapy

• NSCLC

- PD-1 inhibitor
 - Opdivo
 - Keytruda
 - Libtayo
- PD-L1 inhibitor
 - Tencentriq
 - Imfinzi
- CTLA-4 inhibitor
 - Yervoy
 - Imjudo

• SCLC

- PD-L1 inhibitor (w/ etoposide and platinum chemo drug)
 - Tecentriq
 - Imfinzi
- Bispecific T-cell engager (BiTE)
 - Tarlatamab (Imdelltra)

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Targeted Therapy - NSCLC

- VEGF inhibitors
- KRAS Inhibitors
- EGFR Inhibitors
 - Depends upon the mutation:
 - Exon 19 or 21: Afatinib; Erlotinib; Erlotinib
 - S7681, L861Q, or G719X: Aftatinib; Amivantamab; Dacomitnib
 - Exon 20: Amivantamab

- ALK Inhibitors
- ROS1 Inhibitors
- BRAF Inhibitors
- RET Inhibitors
- MET Inhibitors
- HER2-directed drugs
- TRK Inhibitors

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Questions?



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